BER 4893.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. [Pages 1-4]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

LL A MISTAKE.

n Redcoats Were Thought to be Hostile Sofas.

URTHER TROUBLE LIKELY.

cial Dispatches With the Account he Affair— C amme the ondon and Paris Press— veryone Regrets It.

on, Jan. 6 Colonel A B. Ellis West India regiment, has tele to the Rt. Hon H. Campbell nan, Secretary of State for War, atch being dated Warina, Dec llows re daybreak this morning our as suddenly attacked by a strong natives, several of whom were with rifles For forty minutes a hot fire. The enemy used r cover The killed of the West egiment are Lieutenant Liston, Lieutenant Wroughton, Ser arraher and four privates killed of the constabulary were Landy and two privates The wounded were Sergeant Field rteen privates of the regiment o privates of the constabulary. fire slackening, we advanced and even magazine rifles and eight ots Shortly after a wounded reported that we had been at Lieutenant Moritz of the rmy, thirty two Sengalese ers and 1200 Kissi natives ner stated that Lieutenant left Warina with this force Sofas at the end of September rrived Dec. 21 at Tenbikundu northeast of Warina Lieu itz hearing that there was e Connoh district believed it th it it was being carried on by s under Porokerri, a Sofa chief s trying to escape from the troops and join the Sultan un Lieutenant Moritz left on ning of Dec 21 and halted on fifteen miles northeast of our he left this point at midnight full moon and attacked us, be s to be Sofas I wrote to Lieu Moritz, explaining the situation, had been previously sent on Dec. commanding French officers at Sanhara, giving notice of the of the British troops o clock Lieutenant Moritz was verely wounded. Despite all attendance, he died at noon. s death he said that natives had that we were Sofas and that he idea that were British. Lieu oritz and ten Sengaloos, who killed in the fighting, were th military honors n Landy and two constables by their own men letter has been sent to the Kissi informing of the occor l assuring that the friendly re isting will not be disturbed Lieutenant Moritz's mistake, is within our own sphere, in e source of the Babbes river, s eastward."

T THE FRENCH SAY.

of a Misunderstanding and No Boundaries.

Jan 6—The Journal des Debats lines to believe that the French onsible for the West India af omplains that the French were ally notified of the departure ish forces into the interior. erte says it has reason to be the British were wholly blame

mps expresses the opinion that was indubitably the result of erstanding. It adds that the of preventing a repetition of to bring about immediately ination of boundaries, the ab which caused the regretable

ISH PRESS COMMENT.

h are Uncomfortable Neighbors to British Colonies.

N, Jan 6 The Evening Stan servative, says "It would be s and absurd to suppose that h officers wilfully ordered their e on the British flag. The dis caused indirectly by French ments. They pushed and har e Sofas to such a degree that raded into British territory" the caption "For Want of A St. James Gazette, Conserva "The French are singularly d to the role of comfortable We do not find the German rowling about in our premises. appear prudent to keep some ys between ourselves and our ed restless neighbors." Westminster Gazette, Liberal, lthough the ways of certain icers in West Africa are past ut we decline to believe that intent in this case, if a French ed with such he was will not upport on the Qua d Orsay."

ROBABLY GUILTY.

in the Coughlin Case Bad for the Defense.

Jan. 6—At the end of the k of taking accusing testi case of the people of Illinois n Coughlan and others, the circumstantial evidence has idably strengthened and until to day the public and the friends of Dr Cronin well as the police officers xpress their confidence that will, or at least should, fol entation of the case for the he other hand, Dan Cough two lawyers conceal their have any, and make light ony which is to be given in first time next week by and Frank Bardeen ated and close observer of conspiracy case is forced to that the stalwart detec to the shadow of the he did in 1889. It opinion of the pros on the assumption scientiously honest jury to deal with. Some of the busy assistants of the public prosecutors have pointed the finger of suspicion at certain members of the jury because they appear to betray indifference while witnesses are being examined and because a few are moved to ask witnesses questions which are interpreted by the prosecutors favorably to Coughlin. The lawyers and others engaged in the case rested from their labors most of to-day as there was no trial, and next week promises to be as sensational as any since the trial began.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

Governor Mitchell's Opposition Discourages the Pugilist.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Jan 6 There was a story current to day that Corbett had written a letter to Mitchell offering to forego the purse and meet in private in case the fight could not otherwise be pulled off A telegram was received from Mitchell denying that Corbett had written such a letter and when the story was sifted it developed that Corbett had said to Manager Bowden, of the club, that he was so anxious to fight the Englishman that he would meet him in a room for nothing either with gloves or bare knuckles

To day, as has been the case every day since the match was bruited, has been one of talk. The truth seems to be that the determined opposition of Governor Mitchell has taken the heart out of the fighters and out of the promoters of the contest.

NOTHING DEFINITE

Conflicting Stories in Regard to the Situation in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—No statement to be depended upon as truly accurate, can be obtained concerning the situation in Hawaii.

An official whose position would place him in the possession of any information contained in the dispatch sent Secretary Gresham by Minister Willis said to night that Mr. Willis had informed the Secretary that the ex Queen had consented to the conditions imposed by the administration to secure its support in her restoration, and that Mr Willis had asked the Provisional government to step down and out and been met with a refusal.

Opposing this, a gentleman who is in the confidence of the President and Secretary Gresham, and who saw the Secretary to day with reference to the Hawaiian situation, says the Willis telegram contained nothing more than a statement that the situation was unchanged, and that a detailed report from the Minister had been forwarded from San Francisco by mail This information, he says, he obtained from Secretary Gresham. The discrepancy in these statements cannot be straightened out by reference to Secretary Gresham, for he refuses to talk on the subject Secretary Gresham had a long conference to day with the President, arranging the form of further instructions to Minister Willis.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 The Senate was not in session to day.

HOUSE.

The fourth day's sitting of the House since the holiday recess, was consumed, as the previous ones have been, in filibustering. The majority were entirely unable to get the tariff bill before the House An hour's time was taken in excusing Mr. Perkins of Iowa from attendance for one day. The leaders of the filibusters were Mr Boutelle, whose Hawaiian resolution has come to be a daily feature of the House proceedings, Mr. Burrows and Mr Reed.

The most important piece of business was a resolution introduced by Mr. Catchings from the Committee on Rules as follows: Ordered that the sergeant-at-arms take into custody and bring to the bar of the House such of its members as are absent without leave of the House. This order shall continue in force beyond the adjournment of the session of to day, and until the further order of the House. The sergeant-at-arms is directed to employ a sufficient number of deputies to execute this order and take into custody said absentees wherever they may be found.

The previous question was ordered on the resolution, which was agreed to amid a storm of applause and cheers on the Democratic side, and at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Catchings, the House adjourned until Monday at noon.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Money on call nominally 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½.

Except for a slight decline at the opening the current of prices at the stock exchange was steadily upwards. Taken altogether a more confident tone characterized the market, and for the first time in weeks the bulls were in full control.

The bank statement showing a further accummulation of money at this center had a good effect. The local institutions gained $6,003,200 and expanded their loans $1,200,700 Deposits increased $12,086,900. The banks hold $81,706,600 above the 25 per cent. required by law, which is the largest sum ever held The market closed strong with an advancing tendency. Total sales 161,417.

Miscellaneous bonds were active and strong. The sales were $929,000.

Exchange on London, 4.83¼@4 84¼. Sight drafts, 4 85½@86

CLOSING PRICES.

Western Union	86	Louisville & Nash	44
New York Central	[illegible]	Northwestern	100½
N. J Central	115	preferred	138
Michigan Central	97½	Pacific Mail	14
Northern Pacific	4¾	Reading	19¾
preferred	17¼	C. R. I. & P	66
Central Pacific	13½	C M & St Paul	58⅝
Union Pacific	19	preferred	118
Missouri Pacific	21	Wabash	6½
Texas Pacific	8½	preferred	14½
Manhattan con	123	C B. & Q	76
Can. Pac	72½	Pullman P C	169
Chicago & Alton	140	Sugar Trust	81¾
Del. Lack. & W	169	Southern Pacific	21¾
D & R G	11	A. T. & S F	12½
preferred	31¾	B. & O	
Erie	14½	Colo Fuel	23¾
Kansas & Texas	13¼	R G W.	11
Lake Shore	122	preferred	42

BONDS

4s Registered	112½	D. & R G. 4s	77
4s Coupon	112½	N. P. 1s	107¾
2s Registered	95	N. P. 2s	80
Pacific 6s of '95	103	U. P. 1s	101¾
D. & R. G. 1s	112	R. G W. 1s	70

At Springfield, Mo, Edward King, wife and 12 year old son, were arrested on the charge of counterfeiting. A full outfit for the manufacture of spurious coin was found consisting of moulds, dies, metal and a large amount of counterfeit dollars and halves.

WILL NOT REGISTER.

Chinese Highbinders Oppose the Modified Geary Law.

PROCLAMATIONS TORN DOWN:

The More Reputable Will Comply With Its Provisions—Serious Trouble May Result in San Francisco from Difference of Opinions

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 6—The Chinese here have torn down the government posters put up in Chinatown informing them that an office had been opened for their registrating under the McCreery law and Chinese placards warning their countrymen not to register have taken the place of the posters

Last night a general raid was made on all circulars of information posted in the Chinatown district frequented by highbinder brothel keepers and Chinese felons They were torn down without ceremony and cast into the street and word was sent out that Chinese must refuse to register This proclamation issued by highbinders and other Chinese opposed to law, has more or less served to carry fear into the ranks of the more reputable Chinese who are anxious and willing to register under the new law Nothing was known of work of highbinders until this morning, when revenue officials visited Chinatown and found that every circular posted had been removed The failure of the Chinese consul (who has been on a visit to Washington) to put in an appearance has no doubt given disreputable characters renewed courage to carry on the work they have set out to do However, it is expected he will return Monday

It is given out from a reliable source that the proclamation will then be issued directing all Chinese to register This announcement will no doubt tend to increase the hatred of all Chinese vagrants and then it is expected the war will break out between the two classes. All reputable Chinese will obey the word of the Consul and they will have ample protection but there is no certainty that desperate characters will even desist in their efforts to prevent registration

The circulars will be put up again and there will be twice as many of them To prevent their being torn down guards will be placed in Chinatown to watch them

THE FREEMAN PLACER

A Compromise Reached at Last in a Long Pending Contest.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Jan. 6.—The controversy over the Freeman placer has been settled by a compromise between Freeman and his opponents and nothing now stands in the way of the immediate issuance of the patent The placer consists of 128 acres of land adjacent to the town of Cripple Creek, which has been surveyed and platted preparatory to being made an addition to the town. It is thickly settled and the majority of the settlers will undoubtedly buy their lots. The other lots will be on the market in the near future.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—For Sunday Warmer; variable winds.

District Court.

Judgments were given in the District Court yesterday as follows

Christ vs Flannigan, motion for new trial overruled; judgment on findings.

Green vs. Phillips; judgment for the plaintiff in the amount asked.

Davis vs. Pastorius: judgment for the defendant

Floriman vs. Grover & Hackett, default and judgment for $1,717 70.

D. W. Robbins, J. M. Coleman and C. M. Wright were appointed a committee to examine the treasurer's books. The court then adjourned sine die for the term. The new term begins on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Dickson.

If merit is appreciated, there will be a large audience at the Opera House on next Thursday evening, when Mr. Charles Dickson will present, for the first time here, his latest success, "Admitted to the Bar," for our theater goers must remember the great hit he, as well as his company, made upon their last visit here when playing "Incog." Mr. Dickson's reputation for appearing in nothing but successes will undoubtedly add to the feeling of confidence which theater goers must possess in order to witness a star in a new play, and it may be said is almost a guarantee in itself of the value of the production.

Clarence Eddy Coming.

The third concert in the course arranged by the Colorado Springs Musical club will be given some time during the later part of the present month It will be an organ recital by the widely known and celebrated organist, Mr. Clarence Eddy of Chicago, who is contemplating a visit to the Pacific coast. Mr Eddy is known, not only in this country, but in Europe as well, as an organist of superior ability, and the club is highly pleased in having secured his services. He will be assisted by Mrs. Fannie Aiken Tucker, who was associated with Mr. Eddy during her residence in Chicago This concert promises to be the most interesting and successful of the course. Full particulars as to the time and place of the concert will be given in a few days.

The Spruce Street Mission.

Despite the much talked of "hard times" the Presbyterian Brotherhood have persevered in their purpose to provide the people, living in the vicinity of the Mesa road, on the Western side of the city, with a building suitable for Sabbath school purposes. Already in the neighborhood of $200 have been subscribed towards the purchase of the lot, by friends and well-wishers of the mission. About sixty children meet regularly on Sabbath mornings for religious instruction The people of the district have subscribed liberally to a fund for the erection of a chapel. Six hundred dollars will be the probable cost. The Adams Hose house has been used during the fall, but it has proved too small to accommodate all the children who desire to attend. Mr. I. F. Seldomridge has received the promise of [illegible] toward the good work from a friend in the East Children of all denominations, and no denomination, are in attendance The Brotherhood deserve the hearty support of all people who can afford to aid them. Subscriptions will be received by Rev. W. H W. Boyle, president of the Brotherhood, or Mr. W. W Williamson, chairman of the ways and means committee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Following are the services at St Mary's Catholic Church to-day: Masses at 8 and 10 a m.

Sunday services at St Stephen's Church At 11 a. m, Holy Communion and sermon, 3 p m, Sunday school, 4 p m, evening prayer and address.

All Souls' (Unitarian) Church—The pastor, Rev. W R. G. Mellen, will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject "The Holy Ghost" All are cordially welcome

Second Congregational Church The bi monthly communion service will be held in the morning In the evening the pastor, Rev M. D Ormes, will preach

The services at the Church of the Strangers, corner of Huerfano and Nevada, will be conducted to day by Rev. W H W Boyle Morning. Consecration" Evening "Seven of the Greatest Things in the World."

Second Presbyterian Church—Services to day at 11 a m and 7 30 p m Preaching by the Rev. C S. Barrett. At the evening service the Brookfield series No. 6 will be used Sabbath school at 3 p m Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p m

Services at Grace Episcopal Church to day are to be Holy Communion at 11 a m, at 3 p m Sundy school, and at 7 30 p m Evening prayer. At morning service an announcement of great importance is to be made concerning the future of the parish

At the Church of Christ (Scientist), 315 East Huerfano street the pastor, Mrs E P Sweet, will preach at 11.30 a. m Subject, "Eucharist" Sunday school at 10 a m Inquiry meetings Thursdays at 2 30 p m Class meetings on Fridays at 7 p m All are invited

Services at the First Congregational Church corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets at 11 a m, and 7.30 p m. The pastor, Rev James B Gregg, D. D, will preach both morning and evening Subject in the evening, "The Goodness that is Born in Us and the Goodness that We Acquire."

At the First Presbyterian Church—There will be services as follows: Presbyterian Brotherhood devotional meeting at 10 a. m. Public worship and communion at 11 a m. Sunday school at 3 p m Young People's meeting at 6 30 p. m. Evening service at 7.30. The pastor, Rev. Livingston L Taylor, will officiate. All are invited

The Chamber of Commerce has already received several of the petitions for immediate adjournment of the legislature which have been circulated in outlying parts of the county; and in every case, so far, they have been signed by a large majority of the voters. As good results, relatively, should be secured in Colorado Springs, and can be if proper effort is made. Any of our citizens who are willing to devote a portion of the time during Monday and Tuesday to this work, will confer a favor by putting themselves in communication with the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. A few hours of work at the banks and other public places would secure a large number of signatures during the two working days remaining before the petitions must go.

"Co-Operation" is the name of a new paper issued in this city yesterday. It is from the press of The Business Bulletin, and J. D. Dillenback, formerly editor of The School Journal, is the editor. It is to be a monthly and the price is 25 cents a year. The paper is to be devoted to news and information in regard to all forms of co operation and profit-sharing, at home and abroad. This includes all forms of co-operative societies in the United States and Canada, such as the A. O. U. W., the building and loan associations, etc. It is proposed to give it a very large circulation, and Colorado Springs will benefit by being the seat of publication.

There will be a regular meeting to morrow night of Badito lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W. The new officers will be installed and a full attendance is desired.

H. O. Brentlinger of Denver, State Commissioner of Labor, is in the city and registered at the Alamo

Catherine Hanekamp of Falcon, a German by birth, received final naturalization papers in the County court yesterday.

At Carbon, Wyo., Albert Peterson, a sporting man, was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Morris, a laborer. The murder was the result of a quarrel over a game of cards.

Cooked Fish Food.

In a stream where trout have been accustomed to be fed with bread it might at first sight appear that they could easily be taken by means of the staff of life as a lure. Yet, though trout may be taken for a time by means of such bait, they eventually learn to discriminate between the dangerous and an innocuous crust or crumb There are many pools in which the fish at no period can be persuaded to take it as a lure, however readily they may rush toward it in its innocent state. Once they have tasted bread, however, trout develop a great partiality for it.

Why salmon should take boiled and prepared prawns must ever remain more or less of a mystery. These assuredly are the most unnatural of foods for them, yet in certain states of the water salmon, though rarely if ever sea trout, succumb to it when they refuse every other kind of bait, and that, too, in no half hearted fashion, but with an avidity that is often marvelous. It is the same with salmon roe, so far as trout, sea trout and bull trout are concerned. The smell probably has something to do with this forbidden fruit, and in some such way the oil of a heron's breast, if sprinkled over worms, is said to make them specially attractive. "Whatever is, is good" seems to be the motto of the feeding fish London Field.

Better Than Bars and Bolts.

Prison Inspector—Why do you use so much skin soap for the prisoners?

Warden Why, to keep them from breaking out, of course. Princeton Tiger.

THE CABLE LETTER.

A Revolution in England's System of Rural Government.

A COMPROMISE ARRANGED

Surprising Concessions by the Conservatives—Suez Canal Stock to be Mortgaged—Bank of England Shares Show a Decline.

[Copyright 1894 by the United Press]

LONDON, Jan 6—The compromise in which the Conservative leaders agreed to the passage of the Parish Council bill, has tied the hands of the Lords as regards the modification or rejection of this measure, which is intended to revolutionize the whole system of rural government in England The concessions granted in the compromise to the Conservatives in nowise alter the main proposals to place the control of the rural administration under the popular vote Henceforth the agricultural laborers, if they choose to exercise their power, can rule parish interests as they please

The last struggle over the measure in the House of Commons concerned the allotment and constitution of the poor law boards The government agreed to the Conservative amendments by which the boards are to co operate with four of the former ex officio members and allotments are not to exceed four acres one acre arable, the rest pasture Another Conservative amendment provides that after the termination of the allotments occupancy the landlords will not be liable for the tenants improvements In commenting upon these amendments, The Spectator says "Once the electors get the bit between their teeth, no restrictions which the bill contains will prevent the parish councils from becoming thoroughly jacobin in type, plundering the landlords under the cover of compulsory allotment and the rate payers through the boards of guardians."

Quite as momentous a revolution will arise from the application of part of the bill to London.

The present system of local government through vestrys and poor law guardians both elected by the rate payers is abolished, and a method of franchise quite equivalent to manhood suffrage with the secret ballot becomes a law. Even the rating qualification of candidates is abolished and women are electorally eligible. It is complete Democratic rule for London The Tory newspapers seem to be just waking up to the fact that the Conservative leaders, in agreeing to the compromise, have seriously compromised themselves. The alteration of local franchises will necessitate a special bill for electoral registration. The Conservatives, after finding how they have been deluded in their recent compromise with Mr. Gladstone, will probably make a protracted struggle over this bill.

The ministry have given pledges to the Irish members that the Queen's speech at the opening of the session shall announce the urgency of a bill to reinstate evicted tenants in Ireland. The bill has been already prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the commission appointed in December, 1892, by Justice Mathews, to inquire into the condition of evicted tenants It will be proceed through the House of Commons without delay. The other bills which will be promised in the Queen's speech will provide for Welsh disestablishment, one man one vote, the local veto, the eight-hour day in mines and exceptionally unhealthy industries, and the equalization of the rates in London. Seeing in the heavy character of this programme the certainty of a protracted session, the Irish Nationalists agree that it will be futile to reintroduce the Home Rule bill until 1895, shortly before the dissolution

The observance of the 8-hour day in government factories will begin on Feb. 5 and will affect some 20,000 men.

The deficit in Sir William Harcourt's budget is bound to increase with the increase of naval expenditures and it will be met, according to present reports, with a loan on the government's Suez canal shares. Speaking at Northampton this week, Henry Labouchere, the radical leader, advocated the sale of half the shares now held by the Treasury.

Bank of England stock, long the steadiest of securities, has been badly shaken by sensational articles alleging that the bank had been rendered unstable by mismanagement. The articles were done by a well known financial writer. Although they contained only the facts told six weeks ago, when Chief Cashier Mays's dismissal was under discussion, they have been reproduced widely and a scare at once ensued. In three days the stock fell several points. To day the rush of sellers was stayed and many of them have begun repurchasing, sending the stock up 2¼.

William Hunter, Liberal member of Parliament for North Aberdeen wished last evening to question the chancellor of the exchequer as to the position of the bank but was ruled out of order. Privately Sir William Harcourt gave the assurance that the bank's position was absolutely above suspicion and that the scare was ridiculous.

Commenting on the fact that the position once considered a good one and much coveted one, of financial editor of the London Times has been refused by more than one person to whom it has recently been offered, The Statist, one of the leading financial papers of England, says "The sapient conductors of this newspaper (The Times) so interfere with the city article that it has become more farrago of stale information and feeble and sometimes silly comment. The right course for The Times would be to select a man of high attainments and pay him well enough to make it worth his while to give his whole time to the paper, but such a policy requires a man of high character and intelligence and The Times has nobody of that stamp at its head."

A representative of THE GAZETTE was informed at one of the banks of the city yesterday that a letter had been received from a prominent citizen of this county, now in Chicago, which states that he has been unable to place a few bonds in that city for an enterprise in this county The gentleman went east to place some bonds for the development of an El Paso county industry. He had nearly succeeded when the governor's call for the extra session was issued, but after that had to give it up. It was an enterprise that would have given employment to a large number of men.

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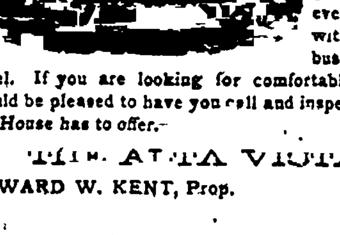

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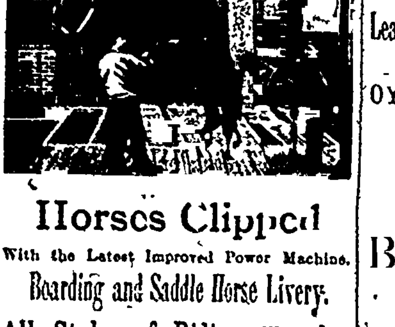

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ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office. No claims are allowed against employes of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

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WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
E. F. WELLES, Mining Editor.
J. Q. M'CRACKEN, Circulator.

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

The extracts from Dun's Review which were printed in yesterday's GAZETTE contain statistics of more than usual importance. The table showing the decrease of trade in its various branches is an exact measure of the commercial depression which has come on the country in the past year. The decrease averages 19.7 per cent, being considerably larger in those branches which concern luxuries and in the ones where old goods can for the time be made to take the place of new. As might be expected, the decrease is least in the grocery trade, which ministers to every day necessities.

Perhaps the most significant part of these figures is that which shows the effects of the panic to have been more severe in the East than in the West, and more severe in the West than in the South. But it is not difficult to see why this has been so. The two causes of the business troubles have been, the uncertainty in regard to the tariff, which paralyzed manufactures and the trades dependent on them, and the appreciation of gold and the consequent depreciation of all other values. Any injury to the manufacturing interests would naturally be felt much more in the East than in the West or South. As for the financial part, the East draws a larger part of its income from invested capital, while the West depends more than the East on the direct product of labor. The depreciation of all kinds of bonds and stocks, of manufacturing establishments, of houses and lands, and the loss of confidence on the part of investors, has caused a congestion of money in the New York banks, and besides throwing thousands out of employment has pinched the incomes of hundreds who have been accustomed to ease. The miner who can dig gold out of the earth or the farmer who can if necessary live for a year on the products of his own land, will be in better shape during a panic than the factory hand, the clerk, or the non producers who are dependent on a fixed income. There may be a few who will profit by the appreciation of money values, but as a rule the panic will be more injurious to the creditor than to the debtor classes.

The south even more than the west is through its greater extent in a primitive condition. Its people are more directly in contact with the soil and can get along more generally with what they raise themselves.

In short the financial and industrial disease with which we are afflicted is one peculiar to a high civilization, and the parts of our body politic which are most highly organized and specialized are the ones which feel it the most.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

Sierra Leone, where the trouble between French and English troops took place as related in our despatches yesterday, is situated on the west coast of Africa, immediately adjoining the country of Liberia on the north. It has long had a reputation as one of the most unhealthy countries in the world, and its climate is certainly one of the most detestable. The rainfall exceeds 150 inches a year, and to balance the rainy season there is a dry one when terrible tornadoes alternate with long periods of "harmattan," a dry, dust-laden wind from the great desert. The nickname for the country is "the white man's grave." What any civilized nation wants with such a region is difficult to understand, and the desire for annexation on the part of both French and English is probably due to a conviction that if the other wants it, it must be worth having.

The incident will probably not lead to any serious difficulty between the two great nations involved; but there is always a possibility that some comparatively small affair like this, in a remote quarter of the globe, may have just enough weight to upset the nice "balance of power" in Europe. France and England have opposing interests in many quarters—in Newfoundland, in Siam, in Egypt, in the Mediterranean, and it is not beyond possibility that these differences may some time result in an armed conflict.

The attempt to kidnap Adjutant General Artz of Kansas is not so ridiculous as might at first sight appear. They could take him to an out-of-the-way place, and levy blackmail under threats of turning him loose.

The action of some Democrats in refusing to vote in the House in order to make a quorum, is worth attention. There is some doubt as to whether the Wilson bill can get through the House to say nothing of the Senate.

People who are inclined to criticize Gresham for not talking should remember how little they would want to talk if they were in his present uncomfortable position.

Governor Waite's extra session will meet next Wednesday, but thank heaven, it isn't Governor Waite's legislature.

IN UNCLE SAM'S PAY.

The Latest Edition of the Official Blue Book.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—[Special.] This week there comes from the press of the government one of the most important and interesting of Uncle Sam's long list of publications. It is the Blue Book. The publication is so named because of the fact that years ago it was bound in blue cloth, but it is in this sense a blue book no longer, being handsomely bound in Russia leather. It is in the Blue Book that one finds a list of all the employes of the government excluding soldiers and sailors. This work has grown to amazing proportions. A few years ago one volume was large enough to hold all the names. Now two thick volumes are required. The book which is to come out this week contains about 2,300 pages and is fully 10 per cent larger than the one published two years ago. The "Official Register," as it is entitled, is compiled and printed every other year. In the first volume are found the names of all the legislative, executive and judicial officers of the government, excepting the postoffice department, and in the second the postoffice department has all to itself.

An Interesting Volume.

The first volume is naturally the most interesting one. It comprises nearly 1,300 pages and gives the names, office, where born, whence appointed, where employed and compensation of all the officials and employes of those three great branches of the government, with their well nigh innumerable departments. First comes the senate of the United States. A single page suffices to give the list of members of that body, while six pages are required for the employes. Two and a half pages are filled with the names of members of the house of representatives, and twice the space is filled with the names of house employes. The best paid employee of congress is the secretary of the senate, who draws $5,800 a year. The clerk of the house has to be satisfied with an even $5,000. The capitol police force comprises 40 men, who get $1,100 a year each, the officers a little more. In the great library of congress only 22 persons are employed, and they work harder than any one else in the building.

At the White House.

One-half of a page contains the names of all the employes in the most important office of the government, "the executive office." It starts with—

PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND OF NEW YORK.
[Compensation, $50,000 per annum.]
VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS.
[Compensation, $8,000 per annum.]

Then follow the names of the 21 persons employed at the White House, the private secretary drawing $5,000 a year; the assistant secretary, $2,500, two executive clerks, $2,000 each, two clerks at $1,800, two at $1,600, a steward at $1,800, doorkeeper to the president, $1,800, chief doorkeeper, $1,800, eight messengers and doorkeepers at $1,200, a fireman at $1,000 and a watchman at $900. Eighty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars is the annual salary of the White House force, of which the president takes more than one-half.

At the Departments.

One and one-half pages give the state department employees, but nine pages are required for the list of our embassadors, ministers and consuls abroad. The treasury department then comes in with a mighty rush of names. No fewer than 240 pages are filled with its pay roll, comprising a total of about 10,000 employees. Of course these people are not all employed in Washington. They are in the customs, internal revenue, revenue marine, lighthouse, life saving, steamboat inspection, subtreasuries, mints, assay offices, public buildings and other services throughout the country. The treasury is generally considered the most important department of the government, though the postoffice department has a greater number of employes.

The war department runs the treasury a close race, having 238 pages, four-fifths of these being employed in the engineer department at large, in the construction of harbor breakwaters, on snag boats, Mississippi and other river embankments, etc. The compensation of the majority of these laborers is given at $1 or $1 20 per day, the former rate prevailing throughout the southern states. The names of privates in the army are not given, but the list of commissioned officers and post chaplains fills 20 pages, with about 150 names to the page. The navy department fills more than 100 pages, the great majority of these names being those of employes at the navy yards and naval stations. A dozen pages are required to contain the names of the 1,800 commissioned officers of the navy.

A Great Index.

One hundred and fifty pages are occupied by the employes of the interior department, which has grown into alarming proportions. It comprises the Indian office, the census, public lands, railroads, pensions, patents, etc. Twenty five pages are filled with the names of employees in the big pension office alone, or 2,000 persons. Forty pages are devoted to the employees at Indian agencies, showing that it takes a great many men to keep our national wards straight, and then they do not always succeed. The department of agriculture, judicial department and government printing office, with the index, complete the first volume.

The index is almost a book in itself. It fills nearly 200 pages, with 375 names to the page, a grand total of 75,000 employees. Uncle Sam has more than a thousand Smiths in his employ, not counting the post office department. Of these, 60 or more are put down as "J. Smith." Some of the names in this index are peculiar, to say the least. "Harry Three Stars," "Thomas Fast Horse," "William Hunts Horses," "Amos Red Owl," "Robert Crazy Bear," "Rosalie Black Tongue," "My Little Bear," "Rufus Punch Him," "Marcellus Redtomahawk," "He Wets It," "Strikes Two" and "Skunk" will serve as samples.

A Novelty In Begging.

The professional cigarette beggar is one of the latest innovations in New York. He approaches a young man whom he sees smoking a cigarette and asks him for one. Of course it is very seldom refused, and if the giver offers a light the beggar declines with thanks. By working this racket assiduously all day the rascal secures quite a considerable number of the weeds, and taking them to one of the out of the way cigar stores that abound in the side streets diverging from the Bowery disposes of them at a discount. They are sold at reduced prices to those who know the "ropes," their principal consumers being boys.

Lost Control

A Frenchman was teaching in a large school where he had a reputation among the pupils for making some queer mistakes. One day he was taking a class which was rather disorderly. What with the heat and the troublesome boys he was very snappish. Having punished several boys and sent one to the bottom of the form, he at last shouted out in a passion, "Ze whole class go to ze bottom!"—Tit-Bits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INFERNAL MACHINES.

DR. FELIX OSWALD ON THE SERVICE OF SCIENCE TO CRIME.

Ingenious Inventions of Men of Diseased Ideas—Wholesale Slaughter Made Easy—Novel Explosives—Portents of Misapplied Skill—A Partial Consolation.

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4. The philosopher Bentham calls the history of the world a "chronicle of misdirected efforts" and suggests that the records of the human race should be devoted to important inventions rather than sieges and battles. But inventors, too, have often enough abused their talents for the affliction of their fellow men, and, without mentioning gasoline stoves and patent distilleries, it might be demonstrated that shipwreck would have become impossible if life saving contrivances had been perfected with the ingenuity that has been wasted on implements of destruction. In the progress of mechanical inventions the destroyer has indeed frequently outstripped the constructor.

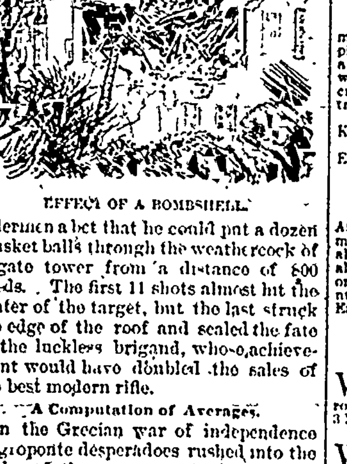
Scientific Crime.

The net result of ancient civilization is generally a pile of ruins; the battering ram has prevailed against the derrick of Archimedes. The improvement of defensive armor has been relinquished as a hopeless task, but the range of death dealing missiles has increased from a hundred yards to three miles and a half, at which latter distance the cigarette shaped bullets of a Mannlicher rifle will still pierce a human body. The golden rule of medical philosophy, the let alone plan, seems to have been anticipated by Hippocrates, four hundred years before the beginning of our chronological era, but the science of murder by machinery has achieved an undeniable progress since the time when the Parthian insurgents placed "spear traps" in the path of the Roman cavalry.

The Caliph Almoktader was severely wounded by an arrow discharged from a box or basket which an assassin handed to him in the name of a friend, and Cæsar Borgia is said to have removed his enemies by means of a poisoned needle inserted in a finger ring, but the golden age of infernal machines dawned only with the invention of gunpowder. The idea of letting an automatic contrivance destroy an enemy in the absence of its constructor strongly recommended itself to the attention of discreet assassins, and about the end of the sixteenth century Italian chronicles mention the disastrous effectiveness of powder casks placed near the doors of dwelling houses and exploded by means of a dropping weight.

A Deadly Petard.

Bombs were invented a hundred years later, and in 1682 a gunsmith of Frankfort-on-the-Main avenged the execution of his son by flinging a petard against a bench of the old Rath Haus, where its explosion caused the death of three of the assembled judges and grievously wounded two others. How the apparatus could be made to explode before the invention of percussion caps seems a puzzle, unless the assassin used a lighted fuse, but the mechanics of the old Free Town were really ahead of their age, as attested by the construction of their jimballs and the story of the condemned highway robber who came within an inch of saving his life by offering the aldermen a bet that he could put a dozen musket balls through the weathercock of a gate tower from a distance of 800 yards. The first 11 shots almost hit the center of the target, but the last struck the edge of the roof and sealed the fate of the luckless brigand, whose achievement would have doubled the sales of the best modern rifle.



EFFECT OF A BOMBSHELL.

A Computation of Averages.

In the Grecian war of independence Negroponte desperadoes rushed into the ranks of the enemy, swinging petards that effected their work of destruction at the cost of their bearer's life, and there seems no doubt that the leaders of the conspiracy against the life of the first consul deliberately braved a similar risk. The speed of the consular carriage in its progress through the crowded streets of Paris was a wholly uncertain factor of calculation. The outriders might come in sight at the corner of the next street, pass half the block at a sharp trot and be, after all, delayed for minutes by a sudden obstacle before they could reach the critical point where the plotters had posted their powder magazine on wheels. In an enterprise of that sort it would not do to trust to a computation of averages, and the only alternative was the plan to use a quick fuse and light it in the first fraction of the decisive second.

That plan St.-Regent, the conspirator in chief, seems actually to have adopted with entire disregard of his personal safety, and though he darted out of the way at breakneck speed, after applying the match, the explosion knocked him down, or rather hurled him against a lamppost with a force that broke his left arm. The consul's coachman was under the influence of liquor, and with the proverbial luck of tipsy men drove at a ferocious rate and saved his life and that of his master, though the glass windows of the carriage were shattered and several horses of the escort badly mangled. The cart of the conspirators contained 200 pounds of powder and several bushels of grapeshot and broken nails, and the force of the explosion may be inferred from the fact that it shattered the walls of several adjacent houses, killed some 20 persons and wounded 53 others.

Nihilistic Work.

Felix Orsini planned his attentato with less indifference to the safety of his own hide. His bombs were bristling with projections and percussion caps and exploded with precision at the intended moment, but at a safe distance from the standpoint of the fanatic, who, but for the shrewdness of the Paris police, would have escaped with all his accomplices. As it was, he had to plead guilty under the weight of circumstantial evidence, but died game, regretting only the blunder of not having made his bomb a few sizes larger.

The Russian nihilists appear to have acted on that hint, for the bomb that terminated the career of Alexander II was big enough to excavate the hard frozen ground in front of the Darapski palace to the depth of seven feet and loosen the hinges of a dozen window shutters.

When the troops of General Havelock chased Nana Sahib out of Cawnpore, the defenders of the rajah's castle flung down a bomb that shook the town like an earthquake, and judging from its fragments seems to have measured four feet in diameter, the largest explosive contrivance probably ever constructed—if we except the plot of 1812, when the Russians worsted the conqueror of Moscow by devoting a whole city to the purpose of a loaded bombshell.

New Explosives.

The invention of new explosives, however, has enabled modern conspirators to conduct their campaigns with smaller missiles. Nitroglycerin in some of its forms acts with the force of a fourteenfold quantum of common gunpowder, and the Spanish anarchists on several occasions used a mixture that could be made to explode under water and in a manner wholly obviating the telltale phenomenon of preliminary smoke. The detonating fluid was made to melt its way through the plug of a small glass bottle and rend the outer shell into fragments at the moment of contact.

The difficulty of getting access to the main hall of the French chamber of deputies obliged the plotters of the recent attentate to resort to the old percussion shell method, but with results that prove the portentous force of the explosion. According to all the obtainable evidence, the size of the fatal zinc box appears not to have exceeded that of a large sardine box—say 10 by 5 inches, and hardly 3 inches high. Yet the explosion of that pocket shell wounded 74 persons, and but for a slight miscalculation in the arrangement of the time fuse would have strewn the hall with corpses.

From a republican point of view the significance of those facts implies, however, the partial consolation that if the improvement of infernal machines should continue at its present rate despotism will have become a risky trade before the middle of the twentieth century.

F. L. OSWALD.

A Big Surprise.

Little Johnny—Mrs. Talkemdown paid a high compliment to me today.

Mother—Did she, really? Well, there's no denying that a woman has sense. What did she say?

Little Johnny—She said she didn't see how you came to have such a nice little boy as I am. Tit-Bits.

WANTED.

At Pioneer Agency, established Nov. 1, 1887, male and female help for various kinds of employment at best of wages. FOR EXCHANGE, a 320 acre improved ranch without incombrance within 15 miles of city, for house and lot in the city. Property of every description for sale or trade.

Improved ranch of 160 acres in Sheridan Co., Kan., to trade for Colorado Springs realty.

A. N. PEALE,
Employment and Real Estate Agt, 104 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

At the W. C. T. U. Home and Employment Bureau, 130 N. Tejon st., situations for all kinds of hotel and domestic help also clerks, seamstresses, etc. Work by the day or hour furnished on short notice. First class nurses registered here. Evening classes in English branches.

WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished and unfurnished houses, furnished rooms, also suites of rooms for light housekeeping. John E. Mayo, 3 North Tejon st.

WANTED—By a good girl, a place to do general housework. Call at 116 N. Wahsatch ave.

WANTED—Reliable young girl to help do general housework; Swede or German preferred. 411 E. Bijou st.

WANTED Someone shipping household goods to California to join with me in taking a car, and save freight. Dr. Atkins, 32 Bank Block.

WANTED—To buy for cash a good 3 or 3¼ inch farm wagon and two fresh milk cows. Address Jas. J. Sullivan, Falcon, Colo. Residence 3 miles east of Falcon.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 203 E Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Competent dressmaker desires work in families or shop. Call or address 118 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Man seeking health wants work, experienced with cattle and horses. References. X, this office.

WANTED—Stenographer wants work for half day. C. T. C., Gazette.

WANTED—To trade Colorado Springs real estate for good Cripple Creek mining stocks, any amounts from $100 to $10,000. R. H. Magee, C. No. 2, Postoffice.

WANTED—A good reliable man to take care of horse and clean house. Apply with reference, 118 North Tejon street.

WANTED—Anyone wishing a gentle horse for his keeping to address Box 723.

WANTED

WANTED—To trade Colorado Springs real estate, improved and unimproved, for cattle; any amount from $200 to $10,000. Address J. W. Replogle, 410 South Wahsatch.

WANTED—Man, must be financially responsible, supply agents west with Shaeffer's new pancake griddle. It catches everybody. Positive proof you realize $10,000 annually. M. Shaeffer, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Address 310 East Monument.

WANTED—A lady of refinement wants a position as housekeeper or companion for invalid. Good references. Address E. S., P. O. Box 626.

WANTED—Employment (not particular as to kind) by a man of good habits. References furnished. Address John E. Chase, this office.

WANTED—By gentleman, stranger in city, a nicely furnished room, southern exposure, with open fireplace; private family preferred. Address J. B., Gazette office.

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do general housework; references. 319 S. Cascade.

WANTED—A good cook; must have reference. Apply at 817 N. Cascade avenue, during the mornings.

WANTED—The people of Colorado Springs to know that the Colorado Novelty and Electric company, at 22 W. Huerfano, do electro-plating in silver, nickel, bronze, etc. Also fine brass work.

WANTED—Golden Date mining stock, by S. B. Dickens, Mining Stock broker, 25 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—To hire, for about three weeks, a reliable odometer, in the near future. Address W. F. Crosby, Hagerman Building, Colorado Springs.

WANTED Second hand safe, first class condition; must be cheap. Call Room No 3 Gazette Building to day.

WANTED—Good mining stock in exchange for equity in real estate in Peoria Ill. Address or call at 729 E. Huerfano street.

WANTED—A place to work for board and go to school by a young man who understands care of horses. Apply 1 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—$4000 loan on two new stone houses at less than half value. Inquire at 40 Bank Block.

WANTED—Young riding pony from private party for keeping; good care. Reply to "Responsible A." P O City.

WANTED—Single harness with collar and hames suitable for surrey work. Call 29 N. Tejon st. J. S. Brooker.

WANTED—$2,000 worth of sheep and young cattle in exchange for city property. L. E. Sherman, 101 E. Huerfano st.

WANTED—To buy and sell all kinds of mining stock. Apply at Pike's Peak Curiosity Store, 25 North Tejon st.

WANTED—By an experienced teacher, a piano pupil in exchange for housework or for washing and ironing. Apply 519 N. Tejon.

WANTED—People to buy their opals and curios at Dickens' Pike's Peak Curiosity Shop, 25 North Tejon st. A great reduction on all goods.

WANTED—Ladies' dresses and jackets and gentlemen's clothing to clean, alter and thoroughly renovate. John Moffett, over Wilbur Dry Goods store.

WANTED—The people of Colorado Springs and vicinity to buy their furniture of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company, at No. 106 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Buyers to look at our gems before purchasing elsewhere. The Horn Western Gem Co.

WANTED—Everybody to call at the Colorado Springs Furniture Company to see all the latest styles in furniture; 106 North Tejon st.

WANTED—Buyers of furniture to call and inspect the stock of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company before they make their selections. You will always be suited there. No. 106 N. Tejon st.

WANTED To exchange new furniture for second-hand goods. Furniture House, 131 S. Tejon st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished houses furnished rooms, also suites of rooms for light housekeeping. John E. Mayo, 3 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—Sunny room with alcove on first floor, with board, in private family. 11 E. Willamette.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; bath and electric lights; terms reasonable. 215 North Cascade.

TO RENT—Cheap: Upright Piano. Address S. L., Gazette office.

TO RENT—Front room in private family, one block from court house; board and room for two, twelve dollars per week. 221 East Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Desirable, sunny, handsomely furnished rooms, with board. Inquire at No. 8 East Uintah.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms. Apply 118 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Furnished 7-room house, bath, electric lights, furnace, good location. John E. Mayo, 3 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—A private New England family can accommodate one or two roomers, with board if desired. Inquire 23 South Weber st.

TO RENT—Cor. Dale and Institute st., four room house with large grounds, stable, chicken house. Address P. O. Box 841.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board. 305 North Cascade ave.

TO RENT—A 600-acre ranch near city; easy terms. A. N. Peale, 104 S. Tejon.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, hot or cold water, electric lights. 31 W. Bijou st.

TO RENT—Rooms in the Midland block with steam heat. John Lennox.

TO RENT—Desk room at 20 E. Pike's Peak ave. W. H. Bacon.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished room in a new house, bath and electric lights. 224 E. St. Vrain st.

TO RENT—Pleasant offices in the Gazette building, with all modern conveniences. Apply at Business office or Henry LeB. Wills & Co.

TO RENT—Furnished, 3 pleasant bedrooms, cheap, with electric light and use of bath. No. 14 S. Wahsatch.

TO RENT—Sunny rooms, good locality; furnace heat, electric light, bath. Call at 310 E. Monument st.

TO RENT—Pleasant parlor with sunny bedrooms, with or without board. 305 North Cascade ave.

TO RENT—Large, sunny room, with board, private family, furnace heat. 715 North Cascade.

TO RENT—5-room tenement house, 331 South Nevada., W. N. Burgess, 111 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—1000 acres, good 10-room house, stable, water, etc; adjoining the city north. Tutt & Penrose.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's Music Store on Pike's Peak Ave.

TO RENT—Unfurnished: a desirable six roomed house with bath opposite North Park. Inquire at 116 Platte ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, cheap if taken for the winter. 212 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms with bath, electric lights, furnace heat, open fires, two blocks from car line. 317 E. Monument.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Home in Lidne, just outside the city limits and near car line. House and two lots, each 50 ft x 190 ft. Fine grove and good water; low taxes. Buy and save rent; a bargain; owner going east. Inquire for particulars of W. W. Williamson, 105 South Tejon street.

FOR SALE—Two modern seven roomed houses in North end. Every convenience and low. Herbert Skinner, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Notary Public, 20 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Young canary birds, female, excellent singers. Address Canary, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 160 acres; good water and well fenced; $800. Herbert Skinner, 20 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, a butcher shop and grocery store. Inquire at 109 E. Vermijo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ranch below cost; deeded. Chas. Bee, city.

FOR SALE—$2000 for a good home, 8 rooms, bath, barn, full sized lot, less than cost; easy terms if desired. Address Box 283, City.

FOR SALE—If taken promptly, corner on N. Cascade ave., 100x190 ft., $2500. Henry LeB. Wills & Co., Gazette Building.

FOR SALE—Nearly new 4 room cottage, four blocks from business center; cars pass the door. Very cheap, and terms to suit. 32 Bank Block.

FOR SALE—New shingle cottage, 7 rooms and bath, north end of town, nice neighborhood, close to the cars; full lot, barn, etc. Cheap and easy terms if taken soon; owner leaving city. 32 Bank Block.

FOR SALE—A Hern & Potter engineer's transit, chain and rod. J. M. Harden, 31 East Huerfano st.

FOR SALE One of the finest ranches in El Paso county; 3,320 acres, all under good fence; nine miles north of the Springs; over $10,000 worth of improvements on the place; terms to suit the buyer, or will exchange for city improved property. Owner can be seen at 311 N. Cascade ave. Mrs. Anna Bennet.

FOR SALE—New top buggy and harness; never used; cheap. Lennox Furniture Co.

FOR SALE—A five room house, pleasantly located, on North Wahsatch opp. Cheyenne ave. Inquire at 317 North Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Toys of all kinds, wagons, velocipedes, doll buggies, at Armbruster's, 113 E. Huerfano.

FOR SALE—The entire stock of the El Paso Livery Co's saddle and driving horses, buggies, phaetons, surreys, victoria, coupalette, harness etc. Call at the El Paso stable in Colorado Springs or Manitou.

FOR SALE—All the latest styles of furniture, odd, unique, quaint and catchy, at Colorado Springs Furniture Company, at 106 North Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, spring mattresses, pillows, shades, etc., at Colorado Springs Furniture Company, 106 North Tejon st. Call and see them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERREY & GORMAN—Brokers, want to sell or trade improved or unimproved properties for any quoted mining stock. No. 116 East Pike's Peak ave.

C. M. BROWN will make all kinds of picture frames for the balance of this month at 20 per cent discount. 25 North Tejon st.

UPRIGHT Piano in first class condition, for sale very cheap. Address W. D., Gazette office.

PROF. F. E. HUGGINS resident consulting optician is prepared to diagnose and correct all errors of refraction by the only true method known to science. Consultation free. Room 55, Bank Block.

PASTURAGE—First-class pasturage and good care will be given horses or cattle nine miles north of Springs. Owner can be seen at 311 N. Cascade ave. Mrs. Anna Bennet.

TO EXCHANGE—Chicago real estate exchanged for any Cripple Creek mining stock or Mollie Gibson stock, from five hundred to ten thousand dollars. Address Postoffice Box 539, Chicago, Ill.

IF you have not a telephone send a post card to The Binford Coal Co., 124 North Tejon st. All grades of coal and wood delivered promptly.

GAMES of all kinds hobby horses and rocking horses at Armbruster's, 113 E. Huerfano.

YOU CAN BUY Furniture to-day cheaper than ever, and it always pays to buy the best and the latest styles. You will always be suited at the Colorado Springs Furniture Company's, 106 N. Tejon st.

FOR Fine Dolls go to Armbruster's toy store, 113 East Huerfano.

AGENTS make $5.00 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35 cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5 cents. McMakin & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGAGEMENTS by a competent dressmaker by the day. Park Block, South Tejon.

LEAVE Orders for Baur's Philadelphia Ice Cream at the Ceylon tea store, 24 E. Kiowa.

IF you have a telephone call up 40, The Binford Coal Co., for furnace, open grate or stove coals. You will get the best grades in the state. (Block wood and kindling.)

BERREY & GORMAN—Brokers, want to trade house and barn for vacant land; good bargain insured. No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FINE DISPLAY of furniture can be seen in the large show window of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company at 106 North Tejon street. Several carloads of the latest styles have just been received. If you want anything pretty and unique, now is the time to buy. The prices are lower than ever.

PIANO TEACHER—Mrs. M. K. Card, German graduate of music, Midland Block, Room 28. Reference, Mr. P. M. Bach, supt. of music in public schools.

BERREY & GORMAN Brokers, want parties intending to invest in mining property or real estate, to call on them for strictly gilt-edged investments.

THE Horn Western Gem Co., have the finest gems in the State.

DESIRABLE Furnished rooms, with or without board in private family. 605 N. Cascade.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class securities. J. P. Curtis & Co., 21½ North Tejon st.

MONEY TO LOAN—No delay; no commission. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Rooms 15 and 16, Bank Block.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS Money to loan, first-class loans for investors; houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished; bargains in properties, improved and unimproved. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2000 on improved city property. Address J. H. D., care this office.

LOST.

LOST Black fur cape on N. Wahsatch or E. Kiowa. Please return to 419 E. Kiowa and receive reward.

LOST—Pair of muskrat skin gloves, corner Cascade and Huerfano. Return to Colorado Springs Packing Co. and receive reward.

LOST—Strayed or stolen, about noon of Jan. 5, one Italian climate. A suitable reward will be paid on return of same in good condition. W., Gazette.

LOST—A gold star pin, with initials of P. F. O. on the face, and on back name of Martha J. Wright. Finder will please return to 221 E. Kiowa and receive reward.

D. M. Holden, President. Geo. De La Vergne, Vice President. David Heron, Cashier.

The Exchange National Bank

CAPITAL, $100,000.

DIRECTORS

F. K. Dow,	D. Heron,
W. S. Nichols,	K. H. Field,
Geo. De La Vergne,	J. A. Himebaugh
N. O. Johnson,	Geo. H. Cass,
D. M. Holden,	A. S. Holbrook,
A. L. Lawton	

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 18.

The next meeting of the Board of Pharmacy for the examination of candidates for registration will be held at Denver, January 8th, 1894. For further information apply to

F. H. ARCULARIUS
Secretary Board of Pharmacy.

JOHN DOZIER

HAS

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Close to Business.

The Oldest Contractor and Builder in the City

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the transaction of a general real estate and loan business, under the firm name and style of Bennett & Evans.

C. P. BENNETT,
WM. H. EVANS.

HENRY LeB. WILLS.

Henry LeB. Wills &

REAL ESTATE AND

INSURANC

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEE

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

MONEY TO LOA

On Real Estate Security.

AGENTS OF

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST

of Colorado.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

N. Nevada ave., 15 rooms and 1 baths, electricity, steam heat, stable and large grounds....
730 N. Cascade ave., 15 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences
5 Boulder Crescent, 12 rooms, bath, furnace and stable ...
632 N. Nevada, 12 rooms and 1 baths, stable
929 N. Nevada Ave., 8 rooms, bath, stable
125 N. Weber, 9 rooms, bath and stable
1215 N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath
719 N. Cascade Ave., 6 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights
717 N. Weber st., 8 rooms and bath
14 E. Boulder St., 6 rooms and bath

Unfurnished.

12 West Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath, stable and furnace ....
18 N. Weber st., 8 rooms, bath, stable
127 N. Weber St., 8 rooms, bath
716 N. Tejon st., 8 rooms, bath and stable
St. Vrain st., 6 rooms and bath
324 N. Nevada Ave., 8 rooms
217 S. Weber St., 7 rooms
117 W. Huerfano, 8 rooms,
307 S. Weber, 4 rooms,
8 West Las Animas 4 rooms
521 E. St. Vrain, 4 rooms

Stores and Offices for Rent

3 East Pike's Peak Ave ...
107 S. Cascade Ave....
Shop in good location ....
Store on W. Huerfano St..
Offices in Gazette, El Paso, Sturtevant, Bank and Robertson blocks, and over 17 E. Hue

FOR SALE SPECIAL.

One hundred foot corner on North Cas avenue, in the vicinity of some of the residences in the city, will be sold at a tremely low figure and two-thirds of the chase price can remain on time.

We have a long list of other properties proved and unimproved which we should pleased to show parties desiring to pur who may favor us with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & C

Gazette Building

Telephone 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Cards under this head state profession dress. Any other matter will be charged our Card Rates

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER.

Rooms in Pruwitt Block, Tejon street site Giddings Bros. & Bott's.

SIDNEY R. BARTLETT, S. B., D.M

Graduate of The Massachusetts Inst tute of Technology and Harvard Un versity. Formerly Instructor at Harvard Dental School.

Room 30, Bank Block, Colo. Sp

LINUS E. SHERMA

United States Land and Pension Att

Will practice before any Land Offi and the Pension Department. Co tests and difficult cases a speci

Insurance, Loans and Real Esta

Mineral Patents procured in the leas sible time. Adverses filed. Mineral veys obtained, and all kinds of work connected with mineral claims.

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

109 East Huerfano St.

LINUS E. SHERMA

ICE. COAL. WOO

CIVILL & WHITE,

5 S Tejon St., El Paso Block. Phon

At China Jim's Pla

ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

A shipment of Japanese Goods has received. See them; they are beautiful The China Lilies are now ready sale.

A Reduction in Prices for Thirty

WINTER RESOR

In Southern New Mexico.

First-class accommodation in the home English lady. References in Colorado Address

MRS. F. C. BARKER,

P. O. Box 49, Las Cruces, N

GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Bri

Contractors in brick work, plaster and cementing. All kinds of build supplies on hand. Jobbing promp done.

OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON

SINTON BROS' DAIR

Fresh Milk, Cream,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

AS AND MINES.

..68 5-8 | LEAD, ...$3 10

VER FUTURES 67.

L MARKET STEADY.

s and sales of the principal lled in the Colorado Springs efully compiled from all re- available sources, for the day p. m., Jan. 6, are as follows:

LE CREEKS.	Open	Close	Sales.
....	.01⅛	.01⅛	500
....	.37¾	.37¾	1,751
....	.01	.01	......
....	.02⅛	.02⅛	......
....	.01⅛	.01⅛	17,000
ripple Creek...	.009	.009	5,000
Consolidated.	.01⅛	.01⅛	30,000
....	.60	.60	......
....	.02	.02	......
a........	.03	.03	1,100
....	.08⅝	.08⅝	11
ho........	.03	.03	......
....	.11	.01	26,000
s........	.00⅛	.00⅛	......
d........	.05	.05	......
....	.0055	.0055	25,000
....	.22	.22	1,500
....	.15	.15	......
....	.01⅛	.01⅛	39,500
n........	.01¼	.01¼	......
....	.01⅜	.01⅜	400
....	.03⅝	.03⅝	
....	.03⅛	.03⅛	......
....	.17¼	.17¼	......
....	.03	.03	......
....	.15¼	.15¼	2,500
....	.06	.06	......
....	3.05	3.00	......
....	.02⅜	.02⅜	9,500
....	.01⅜	.01⅜	12,500
ASPENS.			
uniata........	.40	.40	......
ct........	.45	.45	......
....	.04	.04	......
r........	.10	.10	......
....	.04	.04	......
n........	1.02½	1.05	2,870
....	.04	.04	......
Mineral Farm....	.04⅛	.04⅛	......
....	2.50	2.50	......
LANEOUS.			
Reg'nt (Creede)	.10	.10	......
Creede)	.04	.04⅛	......
Creede)........	.03⅜	.03¾	......
(N. M.)	.16	.16	......
ings (Leadville)	.14	.14	......
o)........	.25	.25	......
& M. Co. (Idaho)	.45	.45	......
....			201,031

Proudfit & Co., Mining Invest- and 12 Hagerman building. No. 88.

General Review.

ming up the trading of the ket for yesterday, the last day ek, an amount of business is that was not apparent to the erver of the day's doings. A ervaded the street which was but which in its results is a mment upon the stability of l trade of the brokers. The the day were the further de- eventual rally of Mollie Gibson, eavy dealing in Jack Pot.

la seeks still a higher level vard by the refusal of holders ith their stock at the offered d closed very strong, selling as 38½ cents. The level of the eases inversely with those of Calumet is firm at the figure olden Dale is steady. Isabella gns of weakness but closed un- Jack Pot finished the day and strong, and in great demand, 00 being freely offered for any ks without takers. This prop- been steadily looming up for s and finally culminated yes- the largest sales of the day. favor resulted from a report camp which is given elsewhere. also showed marked strength, th few sales, holders standing 2 cents. It has been possible at an authoritative market Specimen and it is now quoted. es fairly strong with some evi- mprovement.

sold as low as 95 cents, the ma- he dealing however, being at The afternoon showed an un- d improvement, and consider- ngth was developed in the last he day, holders coming to an- reaction and refusing to ac- of $1.02½. It may be said to ed firm. The remainder of the nts no facts worthy of note.

rst week of the new year, and nly five working days at that, aggregate of sales of 1,018,056 daily average of 203,611. The trading in the cheaper Creeks has made the ented amount, but they were sales nevertheless, and indi- increasing confidence in the lest properties and the eventual f the great gold camp. During silver has advanced ¾c.

Proudfit & Co., Mining Invest- 1 and 12 Hagerman building No. 88.

The Denver Pit.

Jan. 6.—Little was done on exchange to-day, the general g a trifle weak, with the excep- Calumet. Total sales were ares, including Anaconda 100 at o 1,000 at 1⅛, Blue Bell 1,000 at mot 5,100 at 4⅛, Golden Dale Jack Pot 1,000 at 1, Work 2,006 World 5,000 at 1⅝, and Mollie 00 at 1.08. On the street trad- more active, the transactions as amounting to 31,000 shares. 5,000 at 1¼, Bankers 2,000 at 4, 1,000 at 4⅛ and 4¼, Creede and Creek 4,000 at 1, Gold Standard 00 at 4¼ and 5, Jack Pot 5,000 ¼, and 3,000 world at 1¼.

Filed for Record.

g Deed—J. J. O'Driscoll to Geo. ser, an undivided seven six- interest in each the Bob Tail Tail No. 3 lodes.

g Deed Sylvester Johnson and onkins to W. S. Stratton, the nnie placer.

g Deed—C. C. Reynolds to H. C. n undivided one-quarter inter- Bell Union, Summit, Birdie C. ckfoot lodes.

g Deed H. C. Rhine to A. T. an undivided one-quarter inter- e Bell Union, Summit, Birdie C. ckfoot lodes; $2000.

g Deed—A. W. Sindlinger to Heisel, and undivided one quar- rest in the Mammoth lode on ill; $1000.

g Deed—C. M. Wright to S. D. an undivided one fourth inter- e Temple lode.

g Lease—The Ironclad Mining ling Company to John S. Bagg, clad and Pard lodes.

g Deed—Frank L. Andre to Finnerty, the W. C. Dillon lode,

g Deed—D. A. McKay to W. G. an undivided one-fourth interest oldier lode.

Current News.

Lasso shipped another carload of rday which is expected to run

wisher returned from camp t with glowing accounts of

Sherman is said to have the office more mining abstracts during the past month than any other one man.

The Elkton expects to ship another car of high grade ore to Pueblo to-morrow. Everything is lovely at the mine.

The Morrell Hardware company has filed a lien, amounting to $109.72, against the John A. Logan lode, situate on Bull mountain.

The Granite lying beside the Dead Pine and being worked under a lease has opened up a body of pay ore of large dimensions.

It is stated that Wood and Kinney have received such a fancy offer for their lease on the Poorman that they will probably accept it.

A sale of 50,000 World's Fair was made yesterday at a figure under 1c, the exact point being withheld. This company owns eight claims.

The Washington mine has been leased by W. S. Stratton to Thos. H. Van Wagoner who has resigned his position as manager of the Independence for this purpose.

Edsall, Webster & Co., in their letter, call attention to the passing of the Gibson dividend and its serious effects, yet advise the purchase of the stock at the present low figures. They also endorse Isabella, Anaconda and Argentum-Juniata.

Leonard Doubleday & Rope publish complete the Gibson letter without remarks. They review the market and particularly call attention to the desirability of the cheap Cripple Creek stocks as a purchase, especially noting Mt. Rosa and describing its properties and advantages.

MacNeill & Wandell, in their weekly report, give an extended review of the Gibson statement and deem the passing of the dividend to be "the most noteworthy event that has occurred in the market for over a year." They comment especially upon Anaconda, Isabella, Golden Dale, Calumet, Work, World, and Zenobia.

The new management of the Calumet, says The Crusher, has made a creditable start in their attempt to put that property once more on its feet by paying off yesterday all the force at present employed on the mine. The manager reports good ore coming in in several of the openings and has abundant confidence in his ability to soon have the property on a paying basis.

Monahan & Co., who are working the Hidden Treasure, owned by the World company, under lease, have opened up five different leads in prospecting the surface. From one of these openings some ore was taken yesterday which panned a string of gold that made old miners' eyes water. It was estimated to be worth up in the hundreds.—[Crusher.

A compromise has been effected between the Doubtful and Anna Lee mines and the Lost Anna lode, allowing the Doubtful and Anna Lee to go ahead with their patents without adverse from the Lost Anna. The considerations are the part in conflict to be conveyed to the Lost Anna, and the Anna Lee to have the privilege of following any of its veins into the Lost Anna. This arrangement was made some months ago, but the papers were only filed yesterday.

Irving W. Bonbright & Co. in their market letter for this week publish in full the recent statement of the Gibson company and a complete map of the surface and workings of the mine, commenting favorably upon the action of the management in passing the dividend. They also call attention to the extraordinary output of Cripple Creek for the past year, comparing it in a flattering way with Johannesberg, the great South African district.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Mining and Land company was held in the office of the El Paso Abstract company, yesterday afternoon, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: A. M. Ripley, president; F. C. Day, vice president; J. A. Wright, secretary and treasurer. The company owns four patented claims on Bull Hill, three of which are leased continuing through this year, with work being steadily and systematically pushed. The company is entirely satisfied with its prospects.

A sensible and simple apparatus for thawing giant powder is on exhibition at the office of the Gold and Globe company in the Bank block. It is called Blair's Safety Powder Magazine, and is a plain zinc box about 2 feet square and 3 deep. In the top of it sits a double walled pan lined with asbestos about 1½ inches thick. This pan is perhaps 10 inches deep, for holding the powder, and is removable, allowing one or more candles to stand in the bottom of the box, from which the heat comes, the asbestos tempering it to the necessary degree. It is such a simple and valuable device that every mine should have one.

Sherwood Aldrich, in his market report for the week, goes over the main points in the Gibson situation, and considers the immediate future of the stock necessarily conjectural. He reviews the market with considerable minuteness and closes by calling attention to the fact that some of the largest profits from the Cripple Creek district are now being made by persons who are purchasing interests in well located prospects, the number of those who have done this becoming surprisingly large. The constantly increasing demand for good claims offers opportunities for the realization of large gains.

The Jack Pot company is rejoicing over the developments of its neighbors. The lessees of the Morning Glory property of the Work company have just opened a cut in the side of the hill and disclosed a vein from which they are quarrying out stuff showing free gold in quantity and of unusual size. There are at work on it twelve men sacking the ore, just as it comes out, for shipment. The rich streak is ten to twelve inches wide. Where the first mentioned company comes in is, that this vein runs slanting across the Morning Glory and into the Jack Pot claim beside it, for a distance of perhaps 1000 feet. Hence the jubilee and the demand for the stock.

Mr. F. H. Pettingell returned from the east yesterday morning, and in conversation with the mining editor said:

"My impressions of financial affairs in general throughout the East were not flattering. Colorado's condition may be serious, but it does not compare with any State or city East. The bank reserves were never larger, and bankers never more conservative. They appear to be living in an age of uncertainty, making few, if any, loans and continually talking calamity.

"Cripple Creek investments are, however, considered everywhere in preference to their local industrial securities. It is universally conceded to be the 'greatest gold camp in the world.'

Reed Bros. say they will trade good real estate for mining stocks, or vice versa.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Observations in Business Circles and Other Items of Interest.

Bennett & Evans are offering some good investments in houses in the north end of the city.

The Wilbur Dry Goods company's annual clearance sale is now in progress. This, in short, means very low prices.

Fairley Bros. are advertising a new invoice of furniture just received. If you want a good selection now is your time to get it.

Wm. Clark has removed his down-town office to No. 7 South Tejon street, where you will always find a choice line of cut flowers.

Special bargains all along the line, is the order of the day—all the "balances" and "remnants" go almost at your own figures at N. O. Johnson & Sons.

The Lennox Furniture company are displaying some very beautiful, comfortable and convenient bed lounges. Anything or everything can be bought on the installment plan there if desired.

Holbrook & Perkins say that one dollar will buy more in their store now than ever before. Look at their advertisement for particulars and then go to their store and you will probably be convinced of that fact.

Now is the best time of year to buy goods from our merchants. It is the time when merchants need money most, and consequently they are offering inducements in every line. THE GAZETTE commends its advertisers, they are representative houses.

By glancing over the quarterly reports of our banks in another column of this paper, it will be noticed that the banks of this city are doing a good business and are sound institutions. It is also a very good index of the financial condition of business in this section.

The Alta Vista, under Mr. Kent's management, has won a good reputation as a first-class family hotel. It is well deserved. If you are looking for comfortable quarters for the winter, you will undoubtedly do well to inspect this popular hostelry and see the advantages it offers.

At Giddings Bros. & Bent's they now give you fifty cents on every dollar's worth of goods you buy, that is, in actual value. For instance, goods that formerly cost you $10, you can now buy for half that money. This, however, won't last long, so now is the time to improve the opportunity.

"Miss Dixie"—To-morrow Night.

The jolliest of commediennes, Patti Rosa, comes to the opera house to-morrow evening with her company, and will be seen in her delightful play "Miss Dixie." Referring to her performance, an exchange says: "The audience that greeted the well-known popular commedienne, Patti Rosa, at the opera house, last evening, was a compliment to even Patti Rosa. It was cultured and critical, and the evident good will and approval with which it received the little favorite and her play was a testimonial to the attraction that could not be mistaken. She was fresh and sparkling and versatile last evening as ever. The comedy in which she appeared last evening she presented here last season and is a suitable one for her. It affords a splendid scope for her special talent. It is a light, simple comedy, comical and absurd in situation, and its chief merit is to furnish a field for the display of talent like that of Patti Rosa. In the title role, a vivacious, frolicsome girl, Miss Rosa's art is exhibited in good form and in sustained brilliancy. Her impersonation is replete with humor and vitality and is utterly devoid of coarseness. Her acting is all gayety—a bubbling up of the animal spirits, from a mind open to the joyous side of everything."

Sunday Services at the College.

After the dedication of the new library, a series of services is to be held in the College Chapel, (which will then be the hall in the library building). These services will be on Sunday afternoons, and will offer to the students and to all others who may wish to avail themselves of it, an opportunity to hear the presentation of important religious themes that bear on practical life. Among the leading clergymen of Colorado whose dates have already been determined are Chancellor McDowell, Dr. Freeman, Dr. Gregg, Rev. Mr. Mellen, Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, and Dean Hart.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Dec. 30, 1893:

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

Augustine, J. N.
Boker, Joan
Brenner, J. R.
Burge, Robt.
Carlough, H. G.
Clark, James
Collins, B. F.
Denny, J. W.
Disbrow, Fred
Daniels, H. C.
Fefts, Wm.
Gillmore, John
Griffin, S. B.
Hart, Dr. G. E.
Harper, Joseph
Hawks, Henry
Hixon, Dr. L. W. 2.
Halliday, Leslie
Hutchins, C. E.
Johnson, L. J.
Johnson, S. J.
Keller, Dr. G. M.
Keady, James
Macklen, Geo. F.
Madar, C. A. 2.
Midwood, G. P.
Mingus, Dexter
Morris, James
Myers, M. J.
Miller, H. A.
Pennington, J. C.
Petty, Robt.
Reavley, E.
Rodngin, M.
Reed, James
Reed, C.
Randolph, S. A.
Swanbeck, Geo.
Sherman, W. E.
Swanson, Oscar
Snider, Frank
Smith, T. S.
Stephens, W. T.
Taylor, Tuck
Thompson, Allen T.
Thompson, J. A.
Vaughan, L. R.
Williams, Chas.
Wharton, J. H.
White, Mila
Work, Prof. C. T.

LADIES.

(One cent due on each.)

Bennett, Minnie
Brown, Mrs. E. E.
Barker, Miss
Belwick, Mary
Bulkley, Jennie
Bowers, Mrs S. E.
Chapman, Miss M.
Carleton, Miss A. L.
Cobb, Mrs. H.
Conger, Annie
Connolly, Mrs. J. A.
Cox, Sallie
Dempsey, Annie
Donough, Mrs. O. H.
Foster, Belle
Fiske, Mrs. H.
Flowers, Fred Miss
Freshoner, Ida M.
Frost, Mrs. Hester
Getama, Ella
Granger, May 2.
Hunt, R. A. Mrs.
Hart, Mrs. F. A.
Holmer, Myrtle
Howe, Mrs. L. F.
Hunter, Mollie
Johnson, Katie 2.
Jenkins, Nellie
King, Ida
Lane, Ida
Lynch, Mrs. B. L.
Lynch, Mrs. J. D.
Manning, Anna
Meyers, Mrs. C. J.
Medley, Mrs.
Menard, Emily
Miller, Mary
Miller, Ida C.
Martin, Lizzie
Martin, Mrs.
Pearson, Mrs. J. G.
Phillips, Lucy
Ring, Miss H. M.
Ryan, Mrs. J. H.
Reed, Mrs. S.
Shobe, Fannie 2.
Sims, Lulu
Simpson, Mrs. D. W.
Strewble, Kate
Story, Mrs. M. L.
Swanson, Mary
Stewart, Jennie
Smith, Gussie
Smith, Laura
Stevens, Lizzie
Tankersley, Mrs. A. A.
Trent, J. A.
Vanhick, Mrs. F. A.
Ward, Laura
Williams, Ellen
Williams, Mrs. Thos.
Williams, Mrs.
Waler, Mrs. Alana
Walston, Myra
Walker, Maud M.
Wubbor, Eva

FOREIGN.

Anderson, Thos. A.
Harris, W. S.
Jones, Pet S.
Kargar, Fred
Slosser, Wm.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Bowes, Lottie
Griggs, Perry
Kelley, A. F.
Lawler, M. J.
McCoach, John
Roberts, Frank
Smith, A. E.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

H. A. FERGUSON, P. M.

MINING STOCKS!

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Fair Treatment. Prompt Settlements.

HARRIOTT & PRENTICE,

15 North Tejon Street.

P. O. Box 43 Telephone 148

Rapid Transit Time Card.

Cars for Colorado City and Manitou leave Pike's Peak ave. and Tejon st. every 15 minutes from 6 a.m. till 10:30 p.m., and all cars run through to Manitou.

Cars for Knob Hill and Printer's Home leave Huerfano and Tejon sts. every hour from 6:40 a.m. till 9:40 p.m.

Cars for Spruce st. leave Pike's Peak ave. and Tejon st. every hour from 6:10 a.m. till 9:10 p.m.

Cars between Las Animas and Caramillo sts. run every 15 minutes from 6 a.m. till 7 a.m.; every 10 minutes between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m., and every 15 minutes from 8 p.m. till 10:30 p.m.

Cars for Roswell leave car house every 30 minutes from 6 a.m. till 10:30 p.m.

Cars for Cheyenne canon run between St. Vrain and Cheyenne every hour between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m. and every half hour from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. and every hour from 6 till 10 p.m.

Cars will be in waiting after all attractions at the Opera House, for all directions.

Cars for Colorado City run every 15 minutes, and cars for Manitou run every 15 minutes, after 8 p.m.

ROCK ISLAND NEW

And first class line to Texas. Special low rates on January 9th, February 13, March 13, April 10, and May 8; as well as regular winter tourist rates every day in the week. Call for full particulars at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak ave

NEW LINE TO TEXAS.

The Great Rock Island Route is now maintaining a STRICTLY FIRST CLASS service to Fort Worth and other Texas points at the lowest rates. For full particulars call at city ticket office 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

1-91 SERVICE.

The management of the Great Rock Island Route proposes to maintain the very best equipment that can be had in making up its magnificent solid vestibule trains which run between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Omaha or Kansas City, without change, and which are made up of the very latest designs in Pullman Palace sleeping cars, elegant reclining chair cars (for which there is no extra charge), and comfortable day coaches, smoking cars, etc. All meals en route served in our own dining cars, the service of which is admitted to be the very best on wheels. We will take pleasure in securing your sleeping car accommodations through to destination and making all arrangements to assure you a pleasant journey. Will also book you via all the best lines of steamships at the lowest rates.

W. W. WOOD,
Tkt & Pass. Agt., 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

THE CAMP FLOYD GOLD DISTRICT.

The General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Rio Grande Western, Mr. J. H. Bennett, says of this district:

"Lewiston, Utah, better known as the Camp Floyd district, the scene of the recent gold discoveries, is developing into a veritable bonanza camp.

"The district is located about fifteen miles from Lehi, a local station on the Rio Grande Western railway main line, but most of the travel is coming to Salt Lake City.

"The camp is not a new one, as underlying the gold-bearing rock, which is generally conceded to be a sedimentary formation, is found a silver-bearing vein, from which, a number of years ago, large quantities of high grade silver ore were mined and shipped.

The gold, supposed to be mainly in a chloride state, is found in a blanket vein of lime and shale which has been already traced for a distance of ten miles. Enthusiastic experts and mineralogists claim that the belt extends over to the Wasatch range and to within a few miles of Lehi City. The correctness of these statements can only be attested by future developments. Suffice it to say herein that the gold vein has been found in unlimited quantities throughout the belt extending from Ophir to Camp Floyd. By the use of the cyanide process the gold is extracted at a cost of $2 to $3 per ton, including all expense of labor and milling, and when considering the fact that the ore averages $16 per ton, a handsome net profit of from $13 to $14 accrues to the producer. This is the greatest gold strike of the age and when taking into consideration that the area of the gold field is entirely problematical, awaiting the investigation of prospector and miner, the natural result must be a boom of gigantic proportions, and latterly a wealth to the early comers. The camp is now in its infancy."

THE POPULAR EAST-BOUND NIGHT TRAIN

Is the Burlington flyer leaving Denver daily at 8:20 p.m., arriving in Chicago at 8:25 a.m. and St. Louis at 7:10 a.m. the second morning making close connection with all fast trains for East and South. For full information call on any railroad ticket agent or address G. W. VALLERY, General Agent, 1700 Larimer st., Denver, Colo.

EXCURSIONS!

Weekly, personally-conducted excursions, via Santa Fe Route, to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Leave Colorado Springs Monday; arrive Los Angeles Wednesday and San Francisco Thursday. Full information and printed matter descriptive of California may be had at city ticket office in Opera House block, and at depot East Pike's Peak ave.

RABBIT HUNT AT LAMAR.

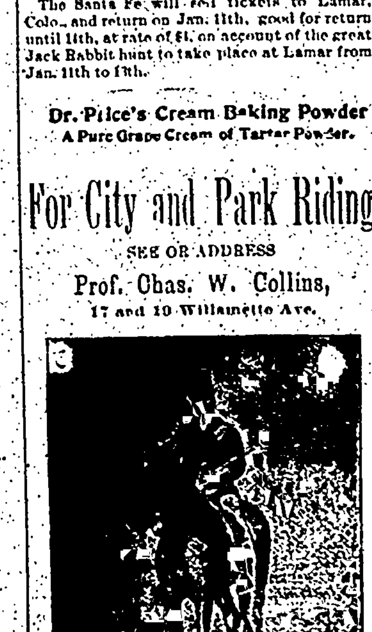
The Santa Fe will sell tickets to Lamar, Colo., and return on Jan. 11th, good for return until 11th, at rate of $1, on account of the great Jack Rabbit hunt to take place at Lamar from Jan. 11th to 13th.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

For City and Park Riding

SEE OR ADDRESS

Prof. Chas. W. Collins,
17 and 19 Willamette Ave.



Good Saddle Horses and Rigs Constantly on Hand.

COLLINS & M'CLINE.

Our Line of Bargains

Sold Big Last Week, and we shall Keep Adding to them. Your Dollar will Go Farther in our Store than Anywhere.

$1.50 Buys a genuine Stiff Hat, in black or brown. The regular price is three and a half to five dollars in any country.

$3.50 Will purchase you a pair of Kangaroo Shoes, any size, which you pay five and six dollars for in Denver and the east.

$10.00 For an All-Wool Suit of Men's Clothing, which will wear, and will bring you back to our store again, not drive you away.

Keep your money at home; we need it, and you can buy more with it at home than abroad. We will see that you get your money's worth, if you leave it with us.

Our Overcoats and Ulsters must go. Look us over before you purchase.

Suits Made to Order.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,
Bank Block.

Trustworthy Tailoring.

Finest Imported Woolens,
Highest Quality in Trimmings.

First Class Workmanship.

Everything High Grade. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Finest London Trousering.

Genuine Clay's Worsted.

Best Scotch Suitings.

Finest German Worsteds.

West of England Cloths.

Carr's English Meltons.

[illegible] Bros.

Music Boxes.

We carry a full line of the famous Jacot Music Boxes, which received the highest award at the World's Fair. All the latest improvements, with American-made Oak Cases. Boxes with extra cylinders from $50 to $500. Small boxes from $1 upwards.

Catalogues and our New Comic Song mailed free.

THE DENVER MUSIC CO.,
Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise,
804-806 16th Street, Denver, Colo.

THE BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR BOOK,

"AROUND PIKE'S PEAK,"

Containing 17 Half-Tone Etchings,
Size 12 x 17 Inches.

Send it to Your Eastern Friends!

PRICE, $1.00.

For sale at the Business Office of The Gazette, and at the Book Stores in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

HEMENWAY & BISH,
Commission and Merchandise!
AGENTS FOR
Silver State Flour,
Perfection Coffee,
Chapleigh Coffee.

Call for our prices before buying. We can and will meet all competition.

Phone 37. 115 South Tejon St.

ROBERT H. RUSSELL,
DEALER IN
Hay, Grain,
SEEDS, AND
Hygienic Whole Wheat Flour.
Iowa Feed Store, 10 E. Huerfano St.

TRIP AROUND THE CIRCLE
THROUGH REALMS OF GOLD AND SILVER,
VIA
RAINBOW ROUTE
SILVERTON RAILROAD
Between Silverton and all Points in the Famous
RED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY
Connects with the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. at Silverton and Ouray, and completes the famous trip
"AROUND THE CIRCLE,"
Over Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, acknowledged to be the most magnificent mountain trip in the known world, including daylight ride of six miles in CONCORD COACHES through the Uncompahgre Canon, which is unequaled in its grandeur, and adds greatly to the pleasure of this delightful journey.

OTTO MEARS,
President, Denver.

MOSES LIVERMAN, Gen. Supt. Silverton.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Denver

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Elkton Mining and Milling company gives notice that a dividend of one cent per share has been declared upon its capital stock, and will be payable on the 15th day of January, 1894, at the company's office, Room 14, El Paso Bank block. The books will close on the 10th inst. and open on the 20th inst.

S. S. BERNARD,
Secretary.

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

Jan. 5, 6 p. m., to Jan. 6, 6 p. m., 1894.	
Temperature at 6 a. m.	-4
Temperature at 12 m.	21
Temperature at 6 p. m.	20
Maximum temperature	21
Minimum temperature	-10
Mean temperature	8
Maximum barometric pressure in inches	23.81
Minimum barometric pressure in inches	23.61
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour	7
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	12
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	93
Relative humidity at 12 m.	26
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	18
Mean relative humidity	50
Mean dew point	-4
Precipitation in inches	0
Sunshine temperature	18
Per cent. of sunshine	100

The Gazette has a larger circulation in Colorado Springs than all other daily newspapers combined.

Patti Rosa in "Miss Dixie" at the opera house to-morrow evening.

Mr. H. E. Wilson, the attorney, was down from Denver yesterday.

Mr. F. G. White, the Leadville mining man, was in the city yesterday.

County Commissioner Plumb is confined to his bed with a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Colorado Trading and Transfer company is disposing of a car of coal a day at Cripple Creek.

The Santa Fe announces a rate of $4 for the round trip to Lamar on the 14th, on account of the big rabbit hunt.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to James Lyons and Frances E. Cranman, both of Cripple Creek.

Special meeting of Myrtle lodge, No. 34, K. of P., at their Castle Hall on Monday evening, January 8, at 7:30 sharp.

The District Court allowed the receiver of the Calumet company $700 for his services while he had the mine in charge.

Mr. George E. Webster left for a trip to Chicago last evening. He goes to pay his family a visit before they leave for a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Chas. Farnsworth, with her son, Mr. Chas. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., are now located at the Alta Vista for the balance of the winter.

Mrs. Deimer, the woman who hit another in the head with a hatchet at Colorado City, has given bonds for her appearance before Justice Walker on next Wednesday.

The scholars of St. Stephen's Sunday school had their holiday festival yesterday afternoon at the church, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. A nice entertainment was prepared and each little one received a present.

Senators Leddy and McGovney go to Denver Monday to attend the caucus of State Senators and to be present at the assembling of the legislature. They are in hopes that they will not be detained in the State capital many days.

Next Tuesday the new county officers assume their duties. The retiring officers are Commissioner Plumb and Superintendent Jackson. The incoming officers are C. W. Long, county commissioner, and C. O. Finch, school superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Weems, who have been making their home at the Alta Vista since last August, left last evening for New York. Mr. Weems goes east in behalf of his large mining interests at Bonanza, expecting to return here early in the spring.

The county clerk's office was besieged by women yesterday who wanted to register. Eleven placed their names on the books in the afternoon. Judging from the political complexion of their husbands it is said that most of the votes registered are likely to be Populists.

In the County court yesterday a jury heard the divorce suit of Sophie Seeley vs. Isaac Seeley. The divorce was granted after a contest in which H. E. Wilson defended and J. R. Crowell appeared for plaintiff. The divorce was granted. Seeley was the foreman at the Gardens Ranch and is now in the penitentiary for forging checks.

News was received in the city yesterday of the death of John Ingram, formerly in the jewelry business in this city. The deceased had been in business in Tarentum, Pa., for twenty years before coming to this city in 1890. Mr. Ingram and family returned to their former home in 1892, at which place his death occurred on Dec. [illegible] last. He leaves a wife and daughter.

The new town of Midland seems to be booming ahead at a great rate. Among the buildings going up is a stable for Kuykendall hack line, that will accommodate eighty head of stock; a barn for Hull's teaming outfit, that will stable one hundred head of horses; a restaurant and a hotel. The Midland Terminal is carrying 125 tons of ore a day out of Midland. It is impossible to get the ore freighted over to the town fast enough, on account of a scarcity of teams.

James Simpson, the fruit dealer, has just received the first large shipment of shelled pecans, almonds and English walnuts. He also has very fine Malaga grapes, tangarines, grape fruit, and newly-imported raisins. Telephone 90.

The Congregational Monday Evening club will hold its next meeting to-morrow evening, Jan. 8, at the First Congregational Church at 8 o'clock. Colonel De La Vergne has kindly consented to repeat the highly interesting lecture given by him last spring, on the Sandwich islands. The Colonel's residence there for a considerable period, and his repeated visits since, well qualify him to speak on this theme. The information which the speaker can give on the "true inwardness" of the political situation just now in Hawaii will lend special interest to the lecture. Some of the products and curiosities of the islands will be exhibited.

Awarded
Highest Honors--World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A regular meeting of Ramona Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., will be held Monday evening, January 8. A good attendance is desired and visitors are always welcome.

The ice at Prospect Lake is said to be fine. Yesterday was an ideal day for skating. The sun shone bright but not warm enough to thaw the ice, while the air was cool enough to prevent one from getting over heated by the exercise.

Another large lot of the Florida navel oranges has been received at James Simpson's. In the cheese line he has received fresh De Brie, Neufchatel, De Camembert, Roquefort, Swiss, Edam, and Pineapple makes. The telephone number is 90.

The Colorado, the elegant new hotel at Glenwood Springs, Colo., is open throughout the year. It has a permanent orchestra, and makes no charge for fires.

New Fruit Store.

The new fruit store in the El Paso building was opened yesterday morning, and Mr. M. H. Kopf, the proprietor, was surprised with the patronage extended him by the citizens. The patrons all said, "You are the oldest fruit dealer in this city. We have traded with you before, and will continue to do so."

"For the kind expressions above, for their continued patronage, I wish to thank the citizens of this place. All orders that I may receive from you will have special attention and will be promptly filled. M. H. KOPF."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week; ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers.
No. 7, Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

DR. W. K. SINTON,
Dentist, has removed to El Paso block.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes and Men's slippers of every description; Boy's Fauntleroy over-gaiters. The best assortment in the city will be sold cheap by N. O. Johnson & Sons.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.
Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

130 Louis Langobehn
JEWELER.
Pikes Peak Ave.
Diamond Setting. Fine Watch Work.
Skillful Workmanship Guaranteed.

We will say nothing about. You all know I am fixed in that part of the business. Don't forget the comfort they are for the old folks. 1000 Solid Gold Rings to select from, at all prices at Ashby's the oldest established jeweler in the county. Good goods at right prices. Prepared to do the jewelry business in all lines.

Conversation Classes in French.
Meeting Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. For further information please address P. O. Box 241, Colorado Springs.
PROF. LEON CAPELLIER. (from Paris).

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC:
Piano and Voice Culture.
Terms $1.00 per Lesson.
MRS. E. F. WELLES.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON
Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar,
MISS RIGGS, 511 E. Huerfano.

PRIMARY MUSIC CLASS.
A. C. Pearson, Director.
Miss M. T. Warner, Instructor.
Short daily lessons to children. Apply at 115 East Willamette ave.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle company for the election of officers and directors, and for the transaction of other business will be held at their office in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, Jan. 1[illegible]th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.
H. W. HALLETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST CLASS
Service in every particular, and all meals in dining cars, via Rock Island.

Have You Seen
THOSE
BED LOUNGES
In the Window of
THE LENNOX
Furniture Co.
Beautiful,
Comfortable,
Convenient.
All Goods on Installment Plan if Desired.
120-122 South Tejon Street.

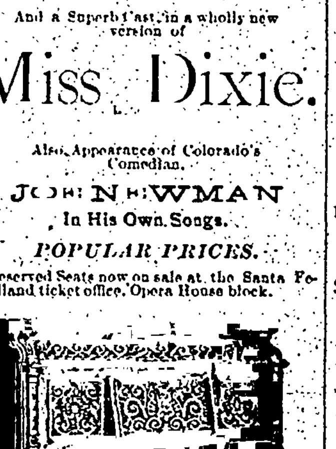
OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, January 11.
MR. CHAS.
DICKSON
And his Model Organization will Present
"Admitted to the Bar,"
An American Comedy in 4 Acts, by Henry Doblin and Chas. Klein.
POPULAR PRICES.
Reserved seats now on sale at the Santa Fe-Midland ticket office, Opera House Block.

FRESH OYSTERS!

FOR NEW YEARS
any size or style, at the
Will be found in large quantities, in
EL PASO FISH MARKET,
John W. Chubb, Prop'r.
24 East Kiowa - Telephone 114.
SPECIAL—Fresh Shad, Lobsters, Scallops, Clams and all kinds of fresh fish in seasons.

Select School for Boys.
Thorough instruction in all subjects. Boys taken between the ages of six and sixteen years. Private tuition in afternoons.
REV. W. H. W. BOYLE, B. A., Prin.

OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, Jan. 8.
Annual Engagement of the Charming Comedienne:
PATTI ROSA
AIDED BY
Mr. Joe Cawthorn,
Mr. Bert Coote,
And a Superb Cast, in a wholly new version of
Miss Dixie.
Also Appearance of Colorado's Comedian,
JOHN NEWMAN
In His Own Songs.
POPULAR PRICES.
Reserved Seats now on sale at the Santa Fe-Midland ticket office, Opera House block.



A large stock of leading makes of Pianos in Circassian and French Walnut, Mahogany, Oak and Ebony Cases. Eastern prices and easy terms.
Hext & Williams, 21 N. Tejon St.

THE YARDSTICK
AND
THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.
Imported supplies of upholstery goods, rugs and hangings.
Fresh bread and cake received daily. Philadelphia scrapple, beef tea and home-made delicacies in stock and made to order.

Jan. 1st, 1894,
We Shall Offer Special Bargains in
[illegible]
Reduced from $1.25 to 75c; also reduced from $1.00 to 50c.

A line remnants Silk for 50 cents; former price $1 and $1.25.

We shall offer bargains in Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, at reduced prices.

Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, reduced to close them out.

In our Carpet Department we have bargains in Curtains, Carpets, Rugs.

All Cloaks, Fur Capes, Muffs, at cost to close.

100 Cloaks at half price.

We shall each and every day add to our bargain counter.

GIDDINGS BROS. & KENT.

Estes Park Cottage,
A handsome six room cottage; best built of any in the Park; beautifully located;
For Sale
Very cheap. Address
THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK,
Longmont, Colo.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF
Dress Goods for Holiday Trade.
All-Wool Dress Patterns for $3.45.

During the week we will sell Anderson's 35c ginghams for 15c.

We are closing out all Fall and Winter millinery at less than cost. No charge for trimming.

The finest assortment of Holiday goods in Colorado Springs.

We will trade good real estate for mining stocks, or trade mining stocks for real estate. Money to loan. Reed Bros., 28 S. Tejon St. Telephone 207.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

We feel like saying *"thank you"* for the liberal share of your patronage that you have favored us with this holiday season.

Our work will soon be caught up, so that we can serve you with our usual promptness and care.

We expect to have a full supply of the Rabbit Hunt pictures the coming week.

Very truly yours,
Chas. E. Emery
Photographer, 18 South Tejon Street.

H. S. POLEY & CO. PHOTOGRAPHERS,
112 North Tejon Street.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
December 19, 1893.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$203,761 31	Capital stock, fully paid	$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Surplus and undivided profits	12,670 84
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	38,500 00	Circulation	22,500 00
Redemption fund	1,125 00	Deposits	175,859 38
Cash and sight exchange	42,632 91		
Total	$311,019 22	Total	$311,019 22

MATTHEW KENNE
NO. [illegible] NORTH TEJON ST.
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.
BARGAINS in Improved and Unimproved property in all parts the city.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for rent.
INSURANCE written in only the oldest and most reliable compan
MORTGAGE LOANS carefully made. Interest and rents collect at reasonable rates.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS,
Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes.

Special bargains all along the line, is the order o the day.

Balance of our Cloaks, Furs and Ready-mad Dresses.

All odds and ends of Dress Goods.

Winter Underwear, and Knit Goods of all kinds.

Remnants and short lengths of all kinds

At a great reduction in price.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.
22-24 Pike's Peak Ave.

Engraving and
Die Sinking.

We start the new year in our Denver establishme with a complete outfit for Copper and Steel Plate Engraving, Die Sinking, Embossing, and Plate Printing. Orders received at our Colorado Springs Branc will have prompt attention.

Calling Cards,
Wedding Announcements,
At-Home Announcements,
Letter Heads, Business Cards,
Crests, Monograms and Initials.

THE CHAIN & HARDY CO.
Corner Pike's Peak and C

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank
Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,
As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency, December 19, 1893

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts		$ 506,153 84	Capital stock	$100,000
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00	Surplus and undivided profits	174,639
Premium on U. S. Bonds		2,000 00	Circulation	21,840
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		14,000 00	Deposits	672,196
Expenses and taxes paid		12,498 41		
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. fund)		1,125 00		
Bonds and warrants	90,379 05			
Due from banks	184,417 48			
Cash	133,122 26	407,918 79		
Total		$968,690 04	Total	$968,696

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1893.
ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
IRVING HOWBERT,
R. P. CROWELL,
RICH. J. BOLLES, } Directors.

To Whom it May Concern:

If there is any man, woman or chil in Colorado Springs or vicinity wh wants a good pair of shoes, we will b glad to serve them. We have 'em.

19 E. Pike's Peak. MATT CONWAY

ESTABLISHED [illegible]
El Paso County Bank
Capital Paid In - - - - - - - *$100,000.*
Surplus - - - - - - - *20,000*
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier.
Members of the Firm: Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow.

Special Sale!
On Books this week at Post-office Book Store.
Call and investigate.

Billiard Parlor and Bowling Alley,
One of the largest and finest equipped in the state. $15 prize goes to the local amateur who makes a score of 300 points in Bowling.
Every Friday night a box of 25 fine Cigars is given to the person making the highest score in bowling.
T. O. PENCE & CO. - - 114 Pike's Peak Ave.

cond| COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. |Pages 5-8|

ER 4893. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EADLY ENEMY.

UTHOR SAYS THE BUCK- AKE IS ABOMINABLE.

ek Upon Injudicious Diet. Put the Frying Pan Into the Young Housekeeper? Confirmed Dyspepsia.

by American Press Association.]

Y THE abominable buckwheat cake I mean to express all forms of injudicious diet, of which I think hot griddle cakes stand in the front rank. ordinary how little people onsider what is best to feed with, what will make best scle, best blood, produce ity? The farmer studies luce these results with his his family there seems to ndard—they all eat "what

ble things that can be con- doughnuts, hot breads and sweetmeats, nuts, strong -enter into the daily diet of American farmer or me- r, eggs, butter, coffee and hat the prosperous farmer f other lands deals out to with a sparing hand, or de- gether, here are no longer xuries, but as necessities. matter of education and nd one is surprised to find ners and the mechanics of their economies at fresh is no rational explanation t, while there is not any supply allowed of butter ugar and coffee, it is con- inct extravagance to in- meat.

r defense, but not one cent millions for dessert, but r beef and mutton. Far to counsel any one to ex- t I think, if the estimate would be found that the for horrid pies and pud- rderous hot cakes and si- dinary family would sup- mily liberally with meats ner and chickens from the trition is the curse of our hey are not underfed, but They want coarser food, nd more fresh meat, few- more fruits. Oatmeal, en grits and, above all, ad, with plenty of milk l meat, would make the es of rosy health and save w mother from the sick asylum or the grave.

at as a nation we don't ook. The frying pan and wder, Satan has put into e young housekeeper. He the piano and the sewing re interest to her than the roiling iron. The children ut of Harper's Bazar and contributes neither to their eauty. Hot breads and y burn up the stomach. digest decreases as the d by the time the child is confirmed dyspeptic. In l are children allowed are here.

numbered ways in which ects one. It is not neces- ain, to feel a weight of en a stomach that refuses the food put into it ex- lt by a feeling of excessive s poor, jaded beast can't it wants to lie down and driver whips it up, gives re food, and it struggles ther, and finally breaks to the wall. It is foolish that sense of weakness want of food. It comes food, too rich, too con- nutritious.

outrage we are putting giving it such quintes- lment. If the human the efforts of man to im- ture, it would grow up But instead it has been and smaller as the cen- ed, showing that nature e been trusted to feed brought forth. At this lthiest nations of the are those who live the d eat the coarsest food oine of heaven.

ndered by overfeeding. are as much injured by rdinary farmer's break- , the ham and eggs, the sirup, the pickles, per- nuts. Now, these things hing, all of them very ue of them. There is "waste" needed for on. Everything is con- are burning your stom- giving it too much to strong man and are go- cold air to active exer- nage to live through it, delicate woman, obliged in a hot, close room, 10 t on with it, but find a headache and unable l that day.

fast of oatmeal and some graham bread n that your digestion that could be assimi- y powers. If people duced to make the ex- uld realize that habit makes them want rich food and that in a short time the desire would pass away, and simple food would give as much pleasure in the eating and would leave them with honest appetites for every meal. All that you do not assimilate is so much injury to the system; and I defy any set of digestive organs to assimilate hot bread, sirup, pickles, fat pork and tough doughnuts at an early morning meal.

Those who live through such a diet live in spite of it, not in consequence of it. They must have iron powers within. They would be giants and sons of Hercules if they used a reasonable diet, and would be heads and shoulders above their brethren both in strength and size. When men are in training for athletic contests, you know the diet they are put upon. Bread and meat, a few vegetables, no sweets, no liquors, no cigars. I really should think it would pay a young fellow to make the best of himself at such a little sacrifice. It must be such a pleasure to be alive when one is in thoroughly fine trim every wheel and axle of that splendid machine, the human body, in perfect working order.

Miriam Coles Harris.

AN AMATEUR SAMARITAN.

What Her One Visit to a Poor Family Taught Her.

She was a society girl, frivolous, dainty, spoiled. She fell in love with the new curate, and often as he sipped tea in the drowsy, violet scented air of her drawing room he talked to her of her duties to the poor. She was touched. She began to talk of having a mission, of feeling herself fitted for higher things than fashion afforded. She began to wear black and walk with her eyes lowered.

At last she was attracted to help a poor family on Avenue A.

Secretly she set out on a bright December morning, marmalade in a small monogrammed bag, her heart beating fast, but a comfortable feeling surging through her that the world was a little better for her having been born.

The smells on Avenue A upset her a little, and with inward qualms she regretted that she had forgotten her vinaigrette. But she went boldly on, feeling more and more noble as she grew ill and white.

At last she reached her destination. It was a dark, ill smelling tenement. On the doorstep, where she was the cynosure of a group of hapless youngsters, she wavered.

What lay beyond that reeking darkness? And for the first time she began to wonder what these people were like she was going to visit. She became aware that she was about to invade their privacy with nothing more material for their aid than some marmalade. Afterward, of course, if she found them "deserving," she intended to send provisions and coal. But how would they stand the ordeal that would test their worthiness, without which possession they might (according to the curate's ethics of charity) starve at pleasure?

She dashed in wildly, groping her way along by passing her daintily gloved hands over the damp walls. Oh, how far away home seemed, the curate, her blue and white boudoir, her pet dog everything! She felt in a maze of horror until at last she saw a gleam of light through the transom of a door.

Without pausing to question if this were her destination, she knocked. The door was opened promptly, and before her terrified eyes stood a brawny, shirt sleeved, shock headed individual.

"I want to see Mrs. S.," she faltered.

He eyed her.

"I know ye. Yer wan of thim tract givin, starvation faced-lady visitors to the poor, ain't ye? Much good ye do thim, ma'am. The poor don't want ye, nor the likes of ye, to teach them to be God fearin it's food they want and fire, ma'am. Yis! What have ye in that bag? Let me see. Ah, jelly an a Bible, as I thought. Lave thim both behind ye next time, ma'am, for we haven't heart for the wan, nor stomach for the other. Now go go, I say, before I set the dog on ye!"

And the society girl departed. It didn't matter that, as she learned afterward, she had been interviewed by the wrong person. She took the shock headed man's remarks seriously to heart, despite the curate's philosophy, and when she went again to Avenue A she was accompanied by a maid, who carried a hamper of good food to the needy family. Moreover, while she talked to poor, hollow cheeked Mrs. S. and held the baby, she heard from below the rasping of the shovels that poured in the coal she had sent.

"You see, Molly," she said to her chum next day, "I think it's better to feed them when they're hungry, whatever their deserts, and rouse them to help themselves afterward. My one visit taught me that."

KATE JORDAN.

Points Worth Noting.

Don't fail to move about at an evening party. Airy commonplaces are in order, and nothing is more hopeless to a hostess than the woman who settles heavily on one particular seat and waits for others to entertain her.

Don't forget to give a religious attention to the care of your teeth. That woman who from carelessness lets her teeth decay and fills her mouth at last with the necessary barbarism known as a "false set" crucifies beauty. Nothing so changes the expression of a face.

Women always show more taste in adorning others than themselves, and the reason is, that their persons are like their hearts they read another's better than they can their own. Jean Paul.

Woman is like the reed which bends to every breeze, but breaks not in the tempest. Whately.

Woman's function is a guiding, not a determining, one. Ruskin.

Woman, last at the cross and earliest at the grave. E. S. Barrett.

THEY SAY.

Fads, Fancies and Facts of Interest to Women.

They say that more fur is worn this winter for trimming than has been seen in 20 years.

They say that violets are to be the flowers par excellence of the season.

They say that the most daring contrasts are used in evening gowns—tulle and fur, for example.

They say that earrings, even the very tiniest screws, are out of date.

They say that hair dealers are growing happy again, as with the present elaborate coiffures small switches are being generally worn.

They say that a quart of very hot water drunk each day and onions eaten in some form at least three times a week make the skin startlingly brilliant. The result is attained by improving the digestion and cleansing the stomach.

They say that phytol berries eaten before or after meals reduce flesh rapidly.

They say that nibbling on chocolates or some other sweet between meals and taking a glass of hot milk just before retiring produce flesh without fail.

They say that very pointed and artificially stained nails are entirely out of vogue.

They say that wrinkles can be removed and dimples made, by a slight surgical operation, but that there are lines behind each woman's ears which remorselessly betray her thirtieth birthday.

They say that crude petroleum rubbed on the brows and lashes will make them grow.

They say you really get a good idea of your future by having your palm read by an expert.

They say there are hundreds of actresses out of employment in New York.

They say that a reaction must soon set in and the present gigantic sleeves be replaced by the skin tight ones of the past.

They say black hair—the dead, blue black hair—is now considered the most uniquely beautiful. It can never become common, as no dye can simulate it.

They say the Juliet shoes have replaced slippers for house wear during the winter months.

They say this is to be a season of charades and mind reading, as private theatricals have become commonplace.

They say cigarette smoking is growing as a habit among women in England and America.

They say Russian tea is becoming a national beverage. A slice of lemon, some powdered sugar and a dash of rum in a cup of fragrant Pekoe make a drink that might be called an inspiration.

They say white stockings, though ugly, are healthy.

They say the continental jabot should always be worn with the continental hat. In this costume a pretty girl looks a dainty, feminine George Washington.

They say enameled lorgnettes are extremely "fetching," if they do make the gazer seem just a trifle supercilious.

EVELYN MALCOLM.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge Comes From a Family of Physicians.

Families eminent in medical science are not rare, and hereditary transmission is well illustrated in the subject of this sketch.

The ancestors of Harriette C. Keatinge, M. D., Sc. D., on the paternal side were Quakers. They came to this country with William Penn in 1682 and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. Her great-grandmother was celebrated among the early settlers for her medical skill, and her grandmother, Hannah Walker Harned, practiced medicine several years in New York under the advice and co-operation of her cousins, Drs. Dunham and Kissam, who were eminent physicians of that time.

Two of her children were physicians, Dr. William Harned and Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the latter being one of the first American women to graduate from a medical college.

DR. HARRIETTE C. KEATINGE.

Dr. Keatinge received her early education at the Albany Female academy, was graduated in medicine from the New York Medical college and Hospital For Women and obtained her degree of doctor of science from Rutgers college. She practiced medicine several years in New Orleans, where she was the pioneer woman physician and at that time the only one in the southern states. By her indomitable will and energy she established a practice among the most refined and educated families in that city and won for herself an enviable reputation. She was the first woman ever allowed the privilege of addressing the house of representatives in Louisiana.

There are at this time nine physicians in her immediate family, five of them being women. The youngest of this number is her eldest daughter, Harriette d'Esmonde Keatinge, who was graduated in medicine in 1883. Dr. Keatinge is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic society and the Homeopathic Society of the County of New York and is an honorary member of the Hahnemann association of Louisiana and other medical societies. She is chairman of the science committee of Sorosis and is a member of the Ladies' Health Protective association and other philanthropic organizations.

COUNTESS NORRAIKOW.

FOR THE NIPPING AIR

HEAVY STORM CLOAKS AS WELL AS WARM TRAVELING CAPS.

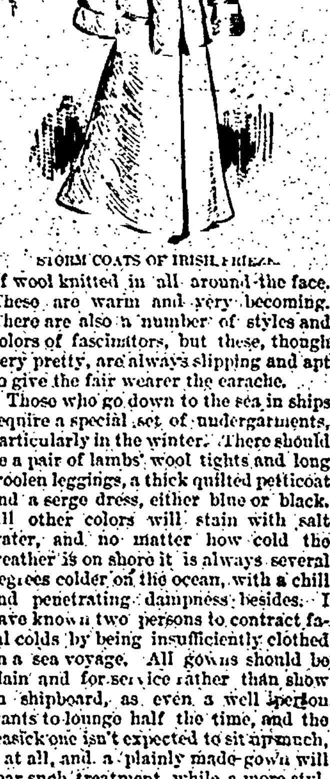
How to Dress For a Steamer Trip In Winter—A Magnificent Velvet Cloak—Pretty Little Odds and Ends—New Fancies For Young Ladies.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]

Many ladies, from some unexplainable cause, like to make a steamer trip in winter. They brave the dangers of the wintry gales and cold, and for just such needs I found a line of storm coats yesterday while I was looking for new ball dresses. The most of these cold weather wraps were made with the ulster as a basis of form, with whatever added fancies fashion now exacts. There are numbers of these ocean wraps of large tartan plaids in the dullest colors, though a few are seen with the green and blue with narrow red and yellow stripes. Some are of russet reds and dull green, and these are very pretty. Some of them are made of heavy storm serge lined with bright colored flannel.

The greater part of these cloaks are half tight and made to button all the way down to the feet, and they have bishop sleeves which button at the wrists for warmth, though a few are sleeveless, having a rather long cape which covers the arms. Some of these are Carrick and some Caftan shape, the latter nearly always having a good sized capuchin hood. Irish frieze is a favorite material for these storm coats, and indeed there is nothing that can compare with it for warmth and solid comfort. Frieze coats do not need to be lined all the way through, but the Caftan should be lined with red cloth to be perfect. It is a mistake to have these coats made sleeveless, for in a strong wind the capes will blow aside and leave the arms cold.

For the head there are those very ugly traveling caps, pretty colored Tam o' Shanters, and, most comfortable of all, knitted hoods, with a full ruffle of wool knitted in all around the face. These are warm and very becoming. There are also a number of styles and colors of fascinators, but these, though very pretty, are always slipping and apt to give the fair wearer the earache.



STORM COATS OF IRISH FRIEZE.

Those who go down to the sea in ships require a special set of undergarments, particularly in the winter. There should be a pair of lambs' wool tights and long woolen leggings, a thick quilted petticoat and a serge dress, either blue or black. All other colors will stain with salt water, and no matter how cold the weather is on shore it is always several degrees colder on the ocean, with a chill and penetrating dampness besides. I have known two persons to contract fatal colds by being insufficiently clothed on a sea voyage. All gowns should be plain and for service rather than show on shipboard, as even a well person wants to lounge half the time, and the seasick one isn't expected to sit up much, if at all, and a plainly made gown will bear such treatment, while a more stylish one will look like a rag.

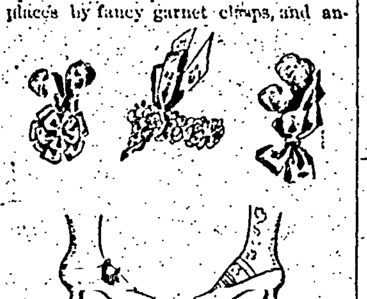
Leaving our seasick sister awhile, I wish to say a few words about the new fancy of setting moire sleeves into all sorts of gowns and cloaks. This is a handsome and dressy style, rather more showy than quietly elegant. The moire sleeves are now set in coats nearly as often as in dresses, and they may be seen with cheviot or cloth coats, or even with kersey or tan covert, supplemented by fur, however. Wherever they are used they add a new distinction. Brown and dark green and blue moire are produced this season in the heaviest and richest quality, but it is so expensive that few can afford a whole costume of it.

A velvet cloak or coat with moire sleeves makes a magnificent garment. Lace, embroidery, beading and fur are all seen on the same garment, but only on the richest. A few velvet long cloaks have facings of moire or a fluted collar of the same with fur border. Moire is also used to give brilliance to the favorite all black gowns of the finest figured silk warp henrietta, and the luster of the two fabrics seems to unite in one harmonious whole.

The princesse form of dresses is again a favorite, and shapely figures show off better in them than in any other style. Whole dresses of moire of a lighter but scarcely less handsome grade is employed to make the entire gown. The train to such a dress should be long and sweeping to obtain the full effect. Lace, a little choice fur, beaded passementerie or velvet are all suitable trimmings, either singly or all together. White moire is a superb material for a wedding gown or for a grand toilet of any kind.

Yesterday I saw a new combination in silks for full dress. The skirt was made with a long train. The front breadth was of white moire, then two side breadths were of maize satin. The two next were moire, and a wide one in the center of the back was of the satin. The corsage was pointed, of moire, with a puffed drapery of maize satin around the neck as a bertha. The sleeves were of the satin, with an inset of moire on the top. The breadths were all cut perfectly straight and laid in deep plaits, the fullness falling in natural folds from the top.—The modiste told me that she had an order for another gown in the same style, but with pea green velvet in place of the maize satin. There was no trimming on this gown save that made by the satin around the neck, and indeed trimming would have been superfluous.

There are many pretty little odds and ends that go to make up a perfect toilet, and among them there are the daintiest of slippers in white or light tinted satin. These are made with quite high heels, and many of them have straps across the instep made of elastic set thickly with imitation jewels. Another style which is called the Spanish slipper has a sort of network made of black silk and drawn up over the instep and fastened in two places by fancy garnet clasps, and another is set on the top of the vamp. Many ladies have slippers made to match their gowns or of a piece of the material, but slippers can be purchased of every tint in vogue this season and of almost every fabric, so that is scarcely needed, and to have them made costs much more.



DANCING SLIPPERS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS.

There is a pretty new fancy for young ladies to wear full wreaths of small roses without foliage in their hair. These have an upright bow of ribbon to match, and the whole is extremely taking. The roses are half buried in the puffs and curls of hair and set quite far back on the head, leaving at least three fingers' breadth of hair between that and the forehead. Large or small rosettes of ribbon with the stiff little plumes make another little caprice for the hair for full evening toilet, and a double bow and end of two inch ribbon with two upstanding plumes form another pretty little decoration for the hair. Hairpins are sewed into them, so that it is but a moment's work to affix them. These can be purchased ready made, or a clever young lady can consult her own taste and make them herself.

Many ladies have put off getting a heavy mantle until now, for it is really quite a difficult thing to decide upon. A mantle must be of heavy and richer material than is worn in any other garment, but, on the other hand, when too heavy it weighs the wearer down, and, also, the heavier the fabric the dearer it is. When the first "high novelties" have been sold, the woman of more modest means finds such wraps cheaper, and also finds a greater variety to choose from. The materials most seen just now are velvet, which is, par excellence, the choicest of all.

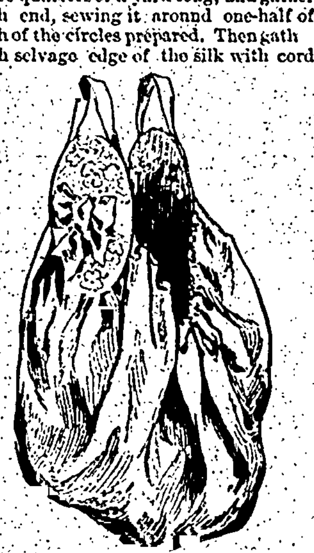
Next is the velour de nord, with its heavy ribs and often changing colors; then velutina, both ribbed and plain. These are for the handsomest goods, and they wear well and are warm if rather heavy. Next comes handsome melton cloth in various colors, and these take almost any trimmings, though beading done directly on the mantle and fur are the most suitable. Melton cloth is very durable. Zibeline, too, is a satisfactory material and, like melton, will stand much bad weather. There is a new fabric called caracol, which is very handsome, but also expensive. It requires no trimming and will last for several seasons, if care is taken to choose a shape that does not undergo much change as seasons go by. There is a standard shape for all mantles, and any changes are but slight variations after all.

Seal plush or, as they call them abroad, "sealskin cloth" has been and still is a favorite for all sorts of wraps and mantles. Bengaline and heavy reps as well as plain black faille and grosgrain are all used for these long mantles and are all handsome. I must not forget the superb matelasse and natte woolens, which are very durable and very handsome. All of these goods, except the silks and velvets, are 54 inches wide, so that 4½ yards make an ample wrap.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Dainty Workbag.

Cut out two circles of pasteboard the size of an ordinary tea saucer and cover each on both sides with figured silk or silkoline. Take a strip of the same, three-quarters of a yard long, and gather each end, sewing it around one-half of each of the circles prepared. Then gather each selvage edge of the silk with cord or stout sewing silk until the gathers reduce the length of the edges one-half and fasten cord or silk firmly to the circles. Two straps of ribbon to hang the whole up by, and a big bow of the same on the circle that will hang outermost, completes this charmingly convenient bag. It is specially useful, because it has no draw strings to wear it out, and because work can be put in or taken out as it hangs, without the trouble of taking it down.



A. I. W.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' Success In Dairying—A Woman of Clear Grit.

A little book is on my desk. It is called "Dairying For Profit; or, The Poor Man's Cow." It was written by Mrs. Eliza M. Jones of Brockville, Ont. She dedicates the book to the farmers' wives of America. She tells these overworked, sad hearted women how they may make better butter and a third more of it at a less cost for keeping cattle and with less labor; also how to sell their improved butter for a third more than they are getting for it now. All this Mrs. Jones has learned to do for herself and of herself. She made mistakes right and left at first, she says, but learned from them and picked up and went on rejoicing. From a cow worth $50 she clears annually $30 or more. That is an excellent return from an investment of $50, but from one of her cows she made a clear profit of $49.70. She prefers the Jersey cow. Mrs. Jones has made a magnificent success of butter making in the home dairy. It is because everything is done systematically in her dairy, and, above all, she considers it not "unladylike" for her to superintend or do any needed thing. I have seen many dairy books, but this little volume of less than 100 pages seems to me to condense better than any other the whole story of how to make the home dairy succeed. Every point, from the selecting of a good cow to the selling of gilt edged butter at the highest price, is covered. In the lady's own dairy the cow feed is weighed and the cost of it counted. The milk yield from each cow is weighed and tested, and a record of its quantity and the amount of butter made from it every year is strictly kept. A cleanliness that would appall hundreds of our slovenly old American farmers and dairymen is preached from the word "go." Mrs. Jones says she preaches it most of all because "it pays." What she has done any other industrious woman of the clear grit can do. If you have not the clear grit, you will never do anything. I am proud of Eliza M. Jones, the helper of herself and others.

If I had the opportunity to lecture to young men, one of the points I should insist on most strongly would be that they should never contract the fearful habit of coughing and expectorating. It is a habit as unnecessary as it is unpleasant. Life is made a burden to refined Europeans, and they are sickened unspeakably when they first come to our country by this habit among our countrymen. Women do not do it. Men do not do it anywhere else in the world.

Miss Eliza Work of Henrietta, N. Y., is 100 years old. She says: "I have done a big day's work every day for 90 years, and I expect to do a great many more. I have never had occasion to use spectacles yet, and my teeth are the same teeth I have always had. The reason I have lived so long and kept so well and hearty is because I never drank tea or coffee, and, above all, never got married. My brother lived to be 101, and would have lived much longer if he had never married."

Miss Adah Curnutt of Norman, O. T., is clerk of the United States district court. Besides that, she is a deputy United States marshal. Lately she captured at Oklahoma City and took handcuffed to Guthrie two desperadoes of the worst character. She had been ordered to arrest them. She read the warrants. They laughed at her. She told them if they did not go with her she would instantly summon every man on the streets of Oklahoma City to her assistance. Then they laughed the other side of the mouth and wilted. Miss Curnutt handcuffed them together and telegraphed the United States marshal at Guthrie: "Meet me at the train. I have Reagan and Dolezel."

Miss Annette Daisy, a Kentucky girl, went in with the boomers at the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip, taking with her a colony of women, unmarried and widows. The plucky women established themselves not far from Ponca. They have built two houses and a number of temporary huts for shelter and have begun to cultivate their land 180 acres. The story of this colony of women will be followed with interest.

Miss Helen M. Winslow of Boston is one of the most capable and versatile newspaper women alive. I hardly think a woman of any other nationality could do so many kinds of journalistic work as this American girl accomplishes and do it so well. She is equally at home in writing a description of manual training in the Boston public schools or telling women how to dress healthfully and beautifully. Miss Winslow is on the staff of "Comfort," doing much of its varied editorial work. At the same time she contributes regularly to the Boston Beacon. She has prepared herself by constant practice in writing and by laying up a great store of general knowledge for the important work she is now called on to do. I wish more young newspaper women would prepare themselves in the same way.

Women can do anything they set their heads to in the industrial world.

States that intend to revise their constitutions soon may gather a helpful hint from Colorado. In 1877, when her state constitution was framed, Judge Bromwell of Denver caused to be inserted therein a clause to the effect that whenever the legislature chose to submit to the people the question of woman suffrage that measure should be adopted by simple majority vote of the citizens of the state. The bill was thus submitted as provided and after the vote in its favor all that was left was for the governor to issue a proclamation that hereafter women citizens should be empowered to cast their ballots.

Harper's Weekly says: "That old idea of giving a $5,000 education to a $500 boy, and a $500 education to a $10,000 girl is played out."

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THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

Jan. 5, 6 p. m., to Jan. 6, 6 p. m., 1894.

Temperature at 6 a. m	-4
Temperature at 12 m	21
Temperature at 6 p. m	20
Maximum temperature	26
Minimum temperature	-110
Mean temperature	8
Maximum barometric pressure in inches	23.87
Minimum barometric pressure in inches	23.81
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour	7
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	12
Relative humidity at 6 a. m	93
Relative humidity at 12 m	26
Relative humidity at 6 p. m	48
Mean relative humidity	56
Mean dew point	-4
Precipitation in inches	0
Sunshine temperature	46
Per cent. of sunshine	100

The Gazette has a larger circulation in Colorado Springs than all other daily newspapers combined.

Patti Rosa in "Miss Dixie" at the opera house to-morrow evening.

Mr. H. E. Wilson, the attorney, was down from Denver yesterday.

Mr. F. G. White, the Leadville mining man, was in the city yesterday.

County Commissioner Plumb is confined to his bed with a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Colorado Trading and Transfer company is disposing of a car of coal a day at Cripple Creek.

The Santa Fe announces a rate of $4 for the round trip to Lamar on the 14th, on account of the big rabbit hunt.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to James Lyons and Frances E. Cranman, both of Cripple Creek.

Special meeting of Myrtle lodge, No. 31, K. of P., at their Castle Hall on Monday evening, January 8, at 7:30 sharp.

The District Court allowed the receiver of the Calumet company $700 for his services while he had the mine in charge.

Mr. George E. Webster left for a trip to Chicago last evening. He goes to pay his family a visit before they leave for a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Chas. Farnsworth, with her son, Mr. Chas. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., are now located at the Alta Vista for the balance of the winter.

Mrs. Deimer, the woman who hit another in the head with a hatchet at Colorado City, has given bonds for her appearance before Justice Walker on next Wednesday.

The scholars of St. Stephen's Sunday school had their holiday festival yesterday afternoon at the church, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. A nice entertainment was prepared and each little one received a present.

Senators Leddy and McGovney go to Denver Monday to attend the caucus of State Senators and to be present at the assembling of the legislature. They are in hopes that they will not be detained in the State capital many days.

Next Tuesday the new county officers assume their duties. The retiring officers are Commissioner Plumb and Superintendent Jackson. The incoming officers are C. W. Long, county commissioner, and C. O. Finch, school superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Weems, who have been making their home at the Alta Vista since last August, left last evening for New York. Mr. Weems goes east in behalf of his large mining interests at Bonanza, expecting to return here early in the spring.

The county clerk's office was besieged by women yesterday who wanted to register. Eleven placed their names on the books in the afternoon. Judging from the political complexion of their husbands it is said that most of the votes registered are likely to be Populists.

In the County court yesterday a jury heard the divorce suit of Sophie Seeley vs. Isaac Seeley. The divorce was granted after a contest in which H. E. Wilson defended and J. R. Crowell appeared for plaintiff. The divorce was granted. Seeley was the foreman at the Gardens Ranch and is now in the penitentiary for forging checks.

News was received in the city yesterday of the death of John Ingram, formerly in the jewelry business in this city. The deceased had been in business in Tarentum, Pa., for twenty years before coming to this city in 1890. Mr. Ingram and family returned to their former home in 1892, at which place his death occurred on Dec. 22 last. He leaves a wife and daughter.

The new town of Midland seems to be booming ahead at a great rate. Among the buildings going up is a stable for Kuykendall hack line, that will accommodate eighty head of stock; a barn for Hull's teaming outfit, that will stable one hundred head of horses; a restaurant and a hotel. The Midland Terminal is carrying 125 tons of ore a day out of Midland. It is impossible to get the ore freighted over to the town fast enough, on account of a scarcity of teams.

James Simpson, the fruit dealer, has just received the first large shipment of shelled pecans, almonds and English walnuts. He also has very fine Malaga grapes, tangarines, grape fruit, and newly-imported raisins. Telephone 90.

The Congregational Monday Evening club will hold its next meeting to-morrow evening, Jan. 8, at the First Congregational Church at 8 o'clock. Colonel De La Vergne has kindly consented to repeat the highly interesting lecture given by him last spring, on the Sandwich islands. The Colonel's residence there for a considerable period, and his repeated visits since, well qualify him to speak on this theme. The information which the speaker can give on the "true inwardness" of the political situation just now in Hawaii will lend special interest to the lecture. Some of the products and curiosities of the islands will be exhibited.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A regular meeting of Ramona Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., will be held Monday evening, January 8. A good attendance is desired and visitors are always welcome.

The ice at Prospect Lake is said to be fine. Yesterday was an ideal day for skating. The sun shone bright but not warm enough to thaw the ice, while the air was cool enough to prevent one from getting over heated by the exercise.

Another large lot of the Florida navel oranges has been received at James Simpson's. In the cheese line he has received fresh De Brie, Neufchatel, De Camembert, Roquefort, Swiss, Edam, and Pineapple makes. The telephone number is 90.

The Colorado, the elegant new hotel at Glenwood Springs, Colo., is open throughout the year. It has a permanent orchestra, and makes no charge for fires.

New Fruit Store.

The new fruit store in the El Paso building was opened yesterday morning, and Mr. M. H. Kopf, the proprietor, was surprised with the patronage extended him by the citizens. The patrons all said, "You are the oldest fruit dealer in this city. We have traded with you before, and will continue to do so."

"For the kind expressions above, for their continued patronage, I wish to thank the citizens of this place. All orders that I may receive from you will have special attention and will be promptly filled. M. H. Kopf."

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No. 7, Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

DR. W. K. SINTON,
Dentist, has removed to El Paso block.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes and Men's slippers of every description; Boy's Fauntleroy over-gaiters. The best assortment in the city will be sold cheap at N. O. Johnson & Sons.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

130 Louis Langbehn.
Pikes Peak Ave.
Manufacturing JEWELER
Diamond Setting Fine Watch Work
Skillful Workmanship Guaranteed

We will say nothing about. You all know I am fixed in that part of the business. Don't forget the comfort they are for the old folks. 1000 Solid Gold Rings to select from, at all prices, at Ashby's the oldest established jeweler in the county. Good goods at right prices. Prepared to do the jewelry business in all lines.

Conversation Classes in French.

Meeting Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. For further information please address P. O. Box 391, Colorado Springs.
PROF. LEON CAPELLIER. (from Paris).

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC!
Piano and Voice Culture.
Terms $1.00 per Lesson.
MRS. E. F. WELLES,

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON
Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar,
MISS BIGGS, 511 E. Huerfano.

PRIMARY MUSIC CLASS.
A. C. Pearson, Director.
Miss M. I. Warner, Instructor.
Short daily lessons to children. Apply at 115 East Willamette ave.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle company for the election of officers and directors, and for the transaction of other business will be held at their office in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, Jan. 17th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.
H. W. HALLETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST CLASS
Service in every particular, and all meals in dining cars, via Rock Island.

Have You Seen
THOSE
BED LOUNGES
In the Window of
THE LENNOX
Furniture Co.
Beautiful,
Comfortable,
Convenient.
All Goods on Installment Plan if Desired.
120-122 South Tejon Street.

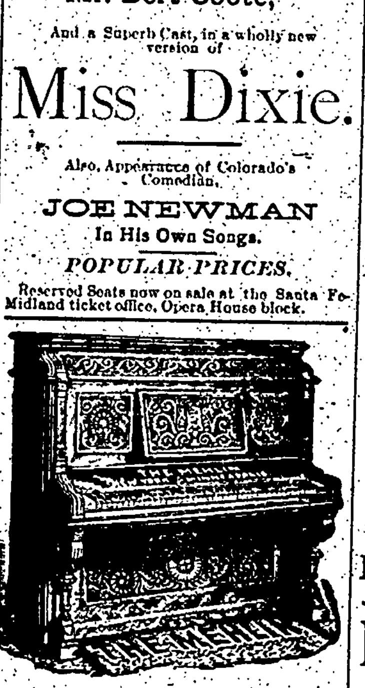
OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, January 11.
MR. CHAS.
DICKSON
And his Model Organization will Present
"Admitted to the Bar,"
An American Comedy in 4 Acts, by Henry Doblin and Chas. Klein.
POPULAR PRICES.
Reserved seats now on sale at the Santa Fe-Midland ticket office, Opera House Block.

FRESH OYSTERS!

FOR NEW YEAR'S
any size or style, at the
Will be found in large quantities, in
EL PASO FISH MARKET,
John W. Chubb, Prop'r.
24 East Kiowa - Telephone 114.
SPECIAL.—Fresh Shad, Lobsters, Scallops, Clams and all kinds of fresh fish in seasons.

Select School for Boys.
Thorough instruction in all subjects. Boys taken between the ages of six and sixteen years. Private tuition in afternoons.
REV. W. H. W. BOYLE, B. A., Prin.

OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, Jan. 8.
Annual Engagement of the Charming Comedienne,
PATTI ROSA
AIDED BY
Mr. Joe Cawthorn,
Mr. Bert Coote,
And a Superb Cast, in a wholly new version of
Miss Dixie.
Also, Appearance of Colorado's Comedian,
JOE NEWMAN
In His Own Songs.
POPULAR PRICES.
Reserved Seats now on sale at the Santa Fe-Midland ticket office, Opera House block.



A large stock of leading makes of Pianos in Circassian and French Walnut, Mahogany, Oak and Ebony Cases. Eastern prices and easy terms.
Hext & Williams, 21 N. Tejon St.

THE YARDSTICK
AND
THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.
Imported supplies of upholstery goods, rugs and hangings.
Fresh bread and cake received daily. Philadelphia scrapple, beef tea and home-made delicacies in stock and made to order.

Jan. 1st, 1894,
We Shall Offer Special Bargains in
[illegible]
Reduced from $1.25 to 75c; also reduced from $1.00 to 50c.
A line remnants Silk for 50 cents; former price $1 and $1.25.
We shall offer bargains in Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, at reduced prices.
Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, reduced to close them out.
In our Carpet Department we have bargains in Curtains, Carpets, Rugs.
All Cloaks, Fur Capes, Muffs, at cost to close.
100 Cloaks at half price.
We shall each and every day add to our bargain counter.
GIDDINGS BROS. & [illegible].

Estes Park Cottage,
A handsome six room cottage; best built of any in the Park; beautifully located;
For Sale
Very cheap. Address
THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK,
Longmont, Colo.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF
Dress Goods for Holiday Trade.
All-Wool Dress Patterns for $3.45.
During the week we will sell Anderson's 35c ginghams for 15c.
We are closing out all Fall and Winter millinery at less than cost. No charge for trimming.
The finest assortment of Holiday goods in Colorado Springs.

We will trade good real estate for mining stocks, or trade mining stocks for real estate. Money to loan. Reed Bros., 28 S. Tejon St. Telephone 207.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
WE feel like saying *"thank you"* for the liberal share of your patronage that you have favored us with this holiday season.
Our work will soon be caught up, so that we can serve you with our usual promptness and care.
We expect to have a full supply of the Rabbit Hunt pictures the coming week.
Very truly yours,
Chas. E. Emery
Photographer, 18 South Tejon Street.

H. S. POLEY & CO. PHOTOGRAPHERS,
112 North Tejon Street.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
December 19, 1893.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$203,761 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	38,500 00
Redemption fund	1,125 00
Cash and sight exchange	42,632 91
Total	$311,019 22

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock, fully paid	$100,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	12,670 84
Circulation	22,500 00
Deposits	175,[illegible] 38
Total	[illegible]

MATTHEW KENNI
No. [illegible] NORTH TEJON ST.
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.
BARGAINS in Improved and Unimproved property in all part the city.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for rent.
INSURANCE written in only the oldest and most reliable compan
MORTGAGE LOANS carefully made. Interest and rents collec at reasonable rates.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS,
Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes.
Special bargains all along the line, is the order the day.
Balance of our Cloaks, Furs and Ready-ma Dresses.
All odds and ends of Dress Goods.
Winter Underwear, and Knit Goods of all kinds.
Remnants and short lengths of all kinds
At a great reduction in price.
N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.
22-24 Pike's Peak Ave.

Engraving and Die Sinking.
We start the new year in our Denver establishmen with a complete outfit for Copper and Steel Plate Engraving, Die Sinking, Embossing, and Plate Printing. Orders received at our Colorado Springs Branc will have prompt attention.
Calling Cards,
Wedding Announcements,
At-Home Announcements,
Letter Heads, Business Cards,
Crests, Monograms and Initials.
THE CHAIN & HARDY CO.
Corner Pike's Peak and Cascade.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank
Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency, December 19, 1893:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 506,153 84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		35,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		2,000 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		14,000 00
Expenses and taxes paid		12,498 41
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. fund)		1,125 00
Bonds and warrants	90,379 05	
Due from banks	184,417 48	
Cash	133,122 26	407,918 79
Total		$968,696 04

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	174,659 20
Circulation	21,840 00
Deposits	672,196 84
Total	$968,696 04

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1893.

ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

IRVING HOWBERT,
B. F. CROWELL,
RICH. J. BOLLES, } DIRECTORS.

To Whom it May Concern:
If there is any man, woman or child in Colorado Springs or vicinity who wants a good pair of shoes, we will be glad to serve them. We have 'em.
19 E. Pike's Peak. MATT CONWAY

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County Bank
Capital Paid In - - - $100,000.
Surplus - - - 20,000
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier
Members of the Firm: Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow

Special Sale!
On Books this week at Post-office Book Store.
Call and investigate.

Billiard Parlor and Bowling Alley.
One of the largest and finest equipped in the state. $15 prize goes to the local amateur who makes a score of 300 points in Bowling.
Every Friday night a box of 25 fine Cigars is given to the person making the highest score in bowling.
T. O. PENCE & CO. 114 Pike's Peak Ave.

rt Second | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 5-8 |

MBER 4893.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1894.

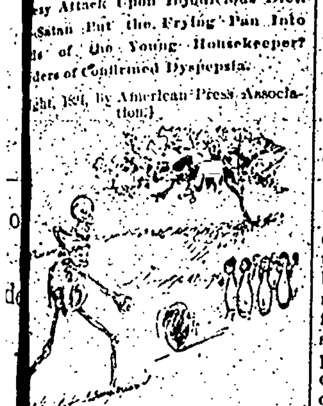
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT DEADLY ENEMY.

OUS AUTHOR SAYS THE BUCK-
HEAT CAKE IS ABOMINABLE.

y Attack Upon Injudicious Diet-
Satan Put the Frying Pan Into
of the Young Housekeeper
ders of Confirmed Dyspepsia.

ght, 1891, by American Press Associa-
tion.]



Y THE abominable buckwheat cake I mean to express all forms of injudicious diet, of which I think hot griddle cakes stand in the front rank. t extraordinary how little people em to consider what is best to feed hildren with, what will make best nd muscle, best blood, produce t vitality? The farmer studies ill produce these results with his but for his family there seems to one standard—they all eat "what ood."

digestible things that can be con- —pies, doughnuts, hot breads and ickles, sweetmeats, nuts, strong coffee—enter into the daily diet of sperous American farmer or me- Sugar, eggs, butter, coffee and uries that the prosperous farmer hanic of other lands deals out to sehold with a sparing hand, or de- m altogether, here are no longer d as luxuries, but as necessities: nely a matter of education and dice, and one is surprised to find e farmers and the mechanics ne of their economies at fresh There is no rational explanation act that, while there is not any t to the supply allowed of butter s and sugar and coffee, it is con- a distinct extravagance to in- fresh meat.

ions for defense, but not one cent ute;" millions for dessert, but cent for beef and mutton. Far m me to counsel any one to ex- nce, but I think, if the estimate de, it would be found that the spent for horrid pies and pud- l murderous hot cakes and si- any ordinary family would sup- me family liberally with meats butcher and chickens from the Overnutrition is the curse of our on. They are not underfed; but filled. They want coarser food, meat and more fresh meat, few- s and more fruits. Oatmeal, wheaten grits and, above all, bread, with plenty of milk good meat would make the picture of rosy health and save sallow mother from the sick lunatic asylum or the grave.

al that as a nation we don't w to cook. The frying pan and g powder, Satan has put into s of the young housekeeper. He made the piano and the sewing of more interest to her than the the broiling iron. The children hes out of Harper's Bazar and hat contributes neither to their r beauty. Hot breads and ually burn up the stomach. ry to digest decreases as the en, and by the time the child is is a confirmed dyspeptic. In land are children allowed they are here.

re unnumbered ways in which n affects one. It is not neces- ave pain, to feel a weight of re often a stomach that refuses late the food put into it ex- revolt by a feeling of excessive The poor, jaded beast can't ther; it wants to lie down and n the driver whips it up, gives r more food, and it struggles e farther, and finally breaks es to the wall. It is foolish that that sense of weakness m a want of food. It comes much food, too rich, too con- nutritions.

hat an outrage we are putting e in giving it such quintes- nourishment. If the human d to the efforts of man to im- nature, it would grow up y. But instead it has been maller and smaller as the cen- passed, showing that nature have been trusted to feed had brought forth. At this wealthiest nations of the here, are those who live the 's and eat the coarsest food providence of heaven.

e foundered by overfeeding. ngs are as much injured by n ordinary farmer's break- ggles, the ham and eggs, the and sirup, the pickles, per- cumnts. Now, these things ourishing, all of them—very some of them. There is the "waste" needed for gestion. Everything is con- You are burning your stom- n are giving it too much to are a strong man and are go- the cold air to active exer- y manage to live through it, re a delicate woman, obliged day in a hot, close room, 10 n't get on with it, but find with a headache and unable er meal that day.

breakfast of oatmeal and and some graham bread burden that your digestion and that could be assimi- inary powers. If people induced to make the ex- would realize that habit makes them want rich food and that in a short time the desire would pass away, and simple food would give as much pleasure in the eating and would leave them with honest appetites for every meal. All that you do not assimilate is so much injury to the system, and I defy any set of digestive organs to assimilate hot bread, sirup, pickles, fat pork and tough doughnuts at an early morning meal.

Those who live through such a diet live in spite of it, not in consequence of it. They must have iron powers within. They would be giants and sons of Hercules if they used a reasonable diet, and would be heads and shoulders above their brethren both in strength and size. When men are in training for athletic contests, you know the diet they are put upon. Bread and meat, a few vegetables, no sweets, no liquors, no cigars. I really should think it would pay a young fellow to make the best of himself at such a little sacrifice. It must be such a pleasure to be alive when one is in thoroughly fine trim—every wheel and axle of that splendid machine, the human body, in perfect working order.

Miriam Coles Harris

AN AMATEUR SAMARITAN.

What Her One Visit to a Poor Family Taught Her.

She was a society girl, frivolous, dainty, spoiled. She fell in love with the new curate, and often as he sipped tea in the drowsy, violet scented air of her drawing room he talked to her of her duties to the poor. She was touched. She began to talk of having a mission, of feeling herself fitted for higher things than fashion afforded. She began to wear black and walk with her eyes lowered.

At last she was attracted to help a poor family on Avenue A.

Secretly she set out on a bright December morning, marmalade in a small monogrammed bag, her heart beating fast, but a comfortable feeling surging through her that the world was a little better for her having been born.

The smells on Avenue A upset her a little, and with inward qualms she regretted that she had forgotten her vinaigrette. But she went boldly on, feeling more and more noble as she grew ill and white.

At last she reached her destination. It was a dark, ill smelling tenement. On the doorstep, where she was the cynosure of a group of hapless youngsters, she wavered.

What lay beyond that reeking darkness? And for the first time she began to wonder what these people were like she was going to visit. She became aware that she was about to invade their privacy with nothing more material for their aid than some marmalade. Afterward, of course, if she found them "deserving," she intended to send provisions and coal. But how would they stand the ordeal that would test their worthiness, without which possession they might (according to the curate's ethics of charity) starve at pleasure?

She dashed in wildly, groping her way along by passing her daintily gloved hands over the damp walls. Oh, how far away home seemed, the curate, her blue and white boudoir, her pet dog—everything! She felt in a maze of horror until at last she saw a gleam of light through the transom of a door.

Without pausing to question if this were her destination, she knocked. The door was opened promptly, and before her terrified eyes stood a brawny, shirt sleeved, shock headed individual.

"I want to see Mrs. S.," she faltered.

He eyed her.

"I know ye. Yer wan of thim tract givin, starvation faced lady visitors to the poor, ain't ye? Much good ye do thim, ma'am. The poor don't want ye, nor the likes of ye, to teach them to be God fearin'—it's food they want and fire, ma'am. Yis! What have ye in that bag? Let me see. Ah, jelly an a Bible, as I thought. Lave thim both behind ye next time, ma'am, for we haven't heart fer the wan, nor stomach for the other. Now go go, I say, before I set the dog on ye!"

And the society girl departed. It didn't matter that, as she learned afterward, she had been interviewed by the wrong person. She took the shock headed man's remarks seriously to heart, despite the curate's philosophy, and when she went again to Avenue A she was accompanied by a maid, who carried a hamper of good food to the needy family. Moreover, while she talked to poor, hollow cheeked Mrs. S. and held the baby, she heard from below the rasping of the shovels that poured in the coal she had sent.

"You see, Molly," she said to her chum next day, "I think it's better to feed them when they're hungry, whatever their deserts, and rouse them to help themselves afterward. My one visit taught me that."

KATE JORDAN.

Points Worth Noting.

Don't fail to move about at an evening party. Airy commonplaces are in order, and nothing is more hopeless to a hostess than the woman who settles heavily on one particular seat and waits for others to entertain her.

Don't forget to give a religious attention to the care of your teeth. That woman who from carelessness lets her teeth decay and fills her mouth at last with the necessary barbarism known as a "false set" crucifies beauty. Nothing so changes the expression of a face.

Women always show more taste in adorning others than themselves, and the reason is that their persons are like their hearts—they read another's better than they can their own. Jean Paul.

Woman is like the reed which bends to every breeze, but breaks not in the tempest. Whately.

Woman's function is a guiding, not a determining, one. Ruskin.

Woman, last at the cross and earliest at the grave. E. S. Barrett.

THEY SAY.

Fads, Fancies and Facts of Interest to Women.

They say that more fur is worn this winter for trimming than has been seen in 20 years.

They say that violets are to be the flowers par excellence of the season.

They say that the most daring contrasts are used in evening gowns—tulle and fur, for example.

They say that earrings, even the very tiniest screws, are out of date.

They say that hair dealers are growing happy again, as with the present elaborate coiffures small switches are being generally worn.

They say that a quart of very hot water drank each day and onions eaten in some form at least three times a week make the skin startlingly brilliant. The result is attained by improving the digestion and cleansing the stomach.

They say that phytol berries eaten before or after meals reduce flesh rapidly.

They say that nibbling on chocolates or some other sweet between meals and taking a glass of hot milk just before retiring produce flesh without fail.

They say that very pointed and artificially stained nails are entirely out of vogue.

They say that wrinkles can be removed and dimples made by a slight surgical operation, but that there are lines behind each woman's ears which remorselessly betray her thirtieth birthday.

They say that crude petroleum rubbed on the brows and lashes will make them grow.

They say you really get a good idea of your future by having your palm read by an expert.

They say there are hundreds of actresses out of employment in New York.

They say that a reaction must soon set in and the present gigantic sleeves be replaced by the skin tight ones of the past.

They say black hair—the dead, blue black hair—is now considered the most uniquely beautiful. It can never become common, as no dye can simulate it.

They say the Juliet shoes have replaced slippers for house wear during the winter months.

They say this is to be a season of charades and mind reading, as private theatricals have become commonplace.

They say cigarette smoking is growing as a habit among women in England and America.

They say Russian tea is becoming a national beverage. A slice of lemon, some powdered sugar and a dash of rum in a cup of fragrant Pekoe make a drink that might be called an inspiration.

They say white stockings, though ugly, are healthy.

They say the continental jabot should always be worn with the continental hat. In this costume a pretty girl looks a dainty, feminine George Washington.

They say enameled lorgnettes are extremely "fetching," if they do make the gazer seem just a trifle supercilious.

EVELYN MALCOLM.

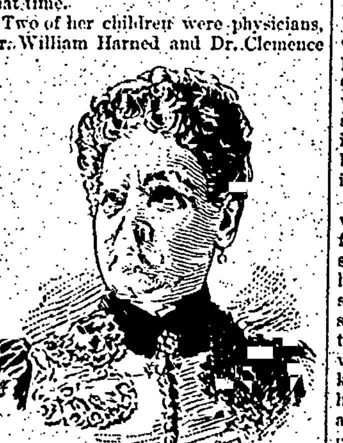
WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge Comes From a Family of Physicians.

Families eminent in medical science are not rare, and hereditary transmission is well illustrated in the subject of this sketch.

The ancestors of Harriette C. Keatinge, M. D., Sc. D., on the paternal side were Quakers. They came to this country with William Penn in 1682 and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. Her great-grandmother was celebrated among the early settlers for her medical skill, and her grandmother, Hannah Walker Harned, practiced medicine several years in New York under the advice and co-operation of her cousins, Drs. Dunham and Kissam, who were eminent physicians of that time.

Two of her children were physicians, Dr. William Harned and Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the latter being one of the first American women to graduate from a medical college.



DR. HARRIETTE C. KEATINGE.

Dr. Keatinge received her early education at the Albany Female academy, was graduated in medicine from the New York Medical college and Hospital For Women and obtained her degree of doctor of science from Rutgers college. She practiced medicine several years in New Orleans, where she was the pioneer woman physician and at that time the only one in the southern states. By her indomitable will and energy she established a practice among the most refined and educated families in that city and won for herself an enviable reputation. She was the first woman ever allowed the privilege of addressing the house of representatives in Louisiana.

There are at this time nine physicians in her immediate family, five of them being women. The youngest of this number is her eldest daughter, Harriette d'Esmonde Keatinge, who was graduated in medicine in 1883. Dr. Keatinge is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic society and the Homeopathic Society of the County of New York and is an honorary member of the Hahnemann association of Louisiana and other medical societies. She is chairman of the science committee of Sorosis and is a member of the Ladies' Health Protective association and other philanthropic organizations.

COUNTESS NORRAIKOW.

FOR THE NIPPING AIR.

HEAVY STORM CLOAKS AS WELL AS WARM TRAVELING CAPS.

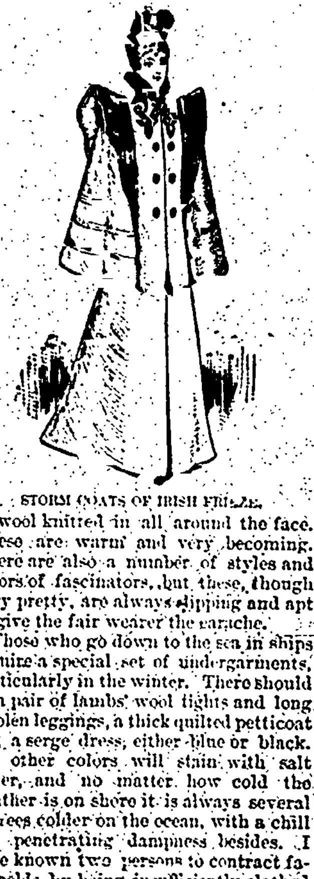
How to Dress For a Steamer Trip In Winter—A Magnificent Velvet Cloak—Pretty Little Odds and Ends—New Fancies For Young Ladies.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]

Many ladies, from some unexplainable cause, like to make a steamer trip in winter. They brave the dangers of the wintry gales and cold, and for just such needs I found a line of storm coats yesterday while I was looking for new ball dresses. The most of these cold weather wraps were made with the ulster as a basis of form, with whatever added fancies fashion now exacts. There are numbers of these ocean wraps of large tartan plaids in the dullest colors, though a few are seen with the green and blue with narrow red and yellow stripes. Some are of russet reds and dull green, and these are very pretty. Some of them are made of heavy storm serge lined with bright colored flannel.

The greater part of these cloaks are half tight and made to button all the way down to the feet, and they have bishop sleeves which button at the wrists for warmth, though a few are sleeveless, having a rather long cape which covers the arms. Some of these are Carrick and some Caftan shape, the latter nearly always having a good sized capuchin hood. Irish frieze is a favorite material for these storm coats, and indeed there is nothing that can compare with it for warmth and solid comfort. Frieze coats do not need to be lined all the way through, but the Caftan should be lined with red cloth to be perfect. It is a mistake to have these coats made sleeveless, for in a strong wind the capes will blow aside and leave the arms cold.

For the head there are those very ugly traveling caps, pretty colored Tam o' Shanters, and, most comfortable of all, knitted hoods, with a full ruffle of wool knitted in all around the face. These are warm and very becoming. There are also a number of styles and colors of fascinators, but these, though very pretty, are always slipping and apt to give the fair wearer the earache.



STORM COATS OF IRISH FRIEZE.

Those who go down to the sea in ships require a special set of undergarments, particularly in the winter. There should be a pair of lambs' wool tights and long woolen leggings, a thick quilted petticoat and a serge dress, either blue or black. All other colors will stain with salt water, and no matter how cold the weather is on shore it is always several degrees colder on the ocean, with a chill and penetrating dampness besides. I have known two persons to contract fatal colds by being insufficiently clothed on a sea voyage. All gowns should be plain and for service rather than show on shipboard, as even a well person wants to lounge half the time, and the seasick one isn't expected to sit up much, if at all, and a plainly made gown will bear such treatment, while a more stylish one will look like a rag.

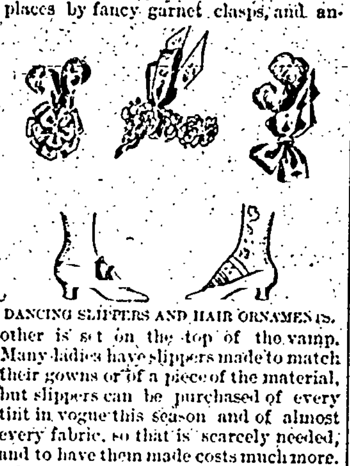
Leaving our seasick sister awhile, I wish to say a few words about the new fancy of setting moire sleeves into all sorts of gowns and cloaks. This is a handsome and dressy style, rather more showy than quietly elegant. The moire sleeves are now set in coats nearly as often as in dresses, and they may be seen with cheviot or cloth coats, or even with kersey or tan covert, supplemented by fur, however. Wherever they are used they add a new distinction. Brown and dark green and blue moire are produced this season in the heaviest and richest quality, but it is so expensive that few can afford a whole costume of it.

A velvet cloak or coat with moire sleeves makes a magnificent garment. Lace, embroidery, beading and fur are all seen on the same garment, but only on the richest. A few velvet long cloaks have facings of moire or a fluted collar of the same with fur border. Moire is also used to give brilliance to the favorite all black gowns of the finest figured silk warp henrietta, and the luster of the two fabrics seems to unite in one harmonious whole.

The princesse form of dresses is again a favorite, and shapely figures show off better in them than in any other style. Whole dresses of moire of a lighter but scarcely less handsome grade is employed to make the entire gown. The train to such a dress should be long and sweeping to obtain the full effect. Lace, a little choice fur, beaded passementerie or velvet are all suitable trimmings, either singly or all together. White moire is a superb material for a wedding gown or for a grand toilet of any kind.

Yesterday I saw a new combination in silks for full dress. The skirt was made with a long train. The front breadth was of white moire, then two side breadths were of maize satin. The two next were moire, and a wide one in the center of the back was of the satin. The corsage was pointed, of moire, with a puffed drapery of maize satin around the neck as a bertha. The sleeves were of the satin, with an inset of moire on the top. The breadths were all cut perfectly straight and laid in deep plaits, the fullness falling in natural folds from the top. The modiste told me that she had an order for another gown in the same style, but with pea green velvet in place of the maize satin. There was no trimming on this gown save that made by the satin around the neck, and indeed trimming would have been superfluous.

There are many pretty little odds and ends that go to make up a perfect toilet; and among them there are the daintiest of slippers in white or light tinted satin. These are made with quite high heels, and many of them have straps across the instep made of elastic set thickly with imitation jewels. Another style which is called the Spanish slipper has a sort of network made of black silk and drawn up over the instep and fastened in two places by fancy garnet clasps, and another is set on the top of the vamp. Many ladies have slippers made to match their gowns or of a piece of the material, but slippers can be purchased of every tint in vogue this season and of almost every fabric, so that it is scarcely needed, and to have them made costs much more.



DANCING SLIPPERS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS.

There is a pretty new fancy for young ladies to wear full wreaths of small roses without foliage in their hair. These have an upright bow of ribbon to match, and the whole is extremely taking. The roses are half buried in the puffs and curls of hair and set quite far back on the head, leaving at least three fingers' breadth of hair between that and the forehead. Large or small rosettes of ribbon with the stiff little plumes make another little caprice for the hair for full evening toilet, and a double bow and end of two inch ribbon with two upstanding plumes form another pretty little decoration for the hair. Hairpins are sewed into them, so that it is but a moment's work to affix them. These can be purchased ready made, or a clever young lady can consult her own taste and make them herself.

Many ladies have put off getting a heavy mantle until now, for it is really quite a difficult thing to decide upon. A mantle must be of heavy and richer material than is worn in any other garment, but, on the other hand, when too heavy it weighs the wearer down, and, also, the heavier the fabric the dearer it is. When the first "high novelties" have been sold, the woman of more modest means finds such wraps cheaper, and also finds a greater variety to choose from. The materials most seen just now are velvet, which is, par excellence, the choicest of all.

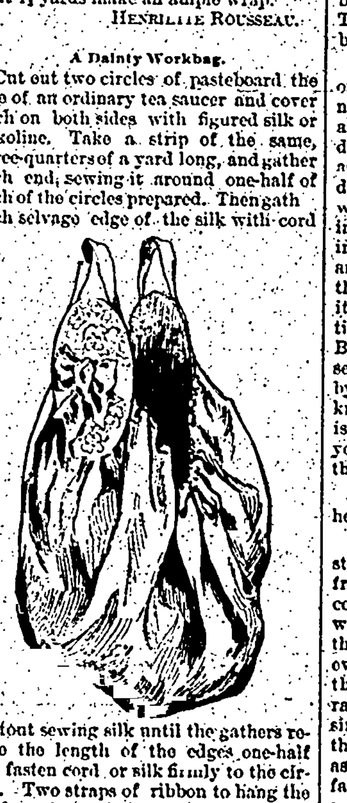
Next is the velour de nord, with its heavy ribs and often changing colors; then velutina, both ribbed and plain. These are for the handsomest goods, and they wear well and are warm if rather heavy. Next comes handsome melton cloth in various colors, and these take almost any trimmings, though beading done directly on the mantle and fur are the most suitable. Melton cloth is very durable. Zibeline, too, is a satisfactory material and, like melton, will stand much bad weather. There is a new fabric called caracol, which is very handsome, but also expensive. It requires no trimming and will last for several seasons, if care is taken to choose a shape that does not undergo much change as seasons go by. There is a standard shape for all mantles, and any changes are but slight variations after all.

Seal plush or, as they call them abroad, "sealskin cloth" has been and still is a favorite for all sorts of wraps and mantles. Bengaline and heavy reps as well as plain black faille and grosgrain are all used for these long mantles and are all handsome. I must not forget the superb matelasse and natte woolens, which are very durable and very handsome. All of these goods, except the silks and velvets, are 54 inches wide, so that 4½ yards make an ample wrap.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Dainty Workbag.

Cut out two circles of pasteboard the size of an ordinary tea saucer and cover each on both sides with figured silk or silkoline. Take a strip of the same, three-quarters of a yard long, and gather each end, sewing it around one-half of each of the circles prepared. Then gath each selvage edge of the silk with cord or stout sewing silk until the gathers reduce the length of the edges one-half and fasten cord or silk firmly to the circles. Two straps of ribbon to hang the whole up by, and a big bow of the same on the circle that will hang outermost, completes this charmingly convenient bag. It is specially useful, because it has no draw strings to wear it out, and because work can be put in or taken out as it hangs, without the trouble of taking it down.



A. I. W.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' Success In Dairying—A Woman of Clear Grit.

A little book is on my desk. It is called "Dairying For Profit; or, The Poor Man's Cow." It was written by Mrs. Eliza M. Jones of Brockville, Ont. She dedicates the book to the farmers' wives of America. She tells these overworked, sad hearted women how they may make better butter and a third more of it at a less cost for keeping cattle and with less labor; also how to sell their improved butter for a third more than they are getting for it now. All this Mrs. Jones has learned to do for herself and of herself. She made mistakes right and left at first, she says, but learned from them and picked up and went on rejoicing. From a cow worth $50 she clears annually $30 or more. That is an excellent return from an investment of $50, but from one of her cows she made a clear profit of $49.70. She prefers the Jersey cow. Mrs. Jones has made a magnificent success of butter making in the home dairy. It is because everything is done systematically in her dairy, and, above all, she considers it not "unladylike" for her to superintend or do any needed thing. I have seen many dairy books, but this little volume of less than 100 pages seems to me to condense better than any other the whole story of how to make the home dairy succeed. Every point, from the selecting of a good cow to the selling of gilt edged butter at the highest price, is covered. In the lady's own dairy the cow feed is weighed and the cost of it counted. The milk yield from each cow is weighed and tested, and a record of its quantity and the amount of butter made from it every year is strictly kept. A cleanliness that would appall hundreds of our slovenly old American farmers and dairymen is preached from the word "go." Mrs. Jones says she preaches it most of all because "it pays." What she has done any other industrious woman of the clear grit can do. If you have not the clear grit, you will never do anything. I am proud of Eliza M. Jones, the helper of herself and others.

If I had the opportunity to lecture to young men, one of the points I should insist on most strongly would be that they should never contract the fearful habit of coughing and expectorating. It is a habit as unnecessary as it is unpleasant. Life is made a burden to refined Europeans, and they are sickened unspeakably when they first come to our country by this habit among our countrymen. Women do not do it. Men do not do it anywhere else in the world.

Miss Eliza Work of Henrietta, N. Y., is 100 years old. She says: "I have done a big day's work every day for 90 years, and I expect to do a great many more. I have never had occasion to use spectacles yet, and my teeth are the same teeth I have always had. The reason I have lived so long and kept so well and hearty is because I never drank tea or coffee, and, above all, never got married. My brother lived to be 101, and would have lived much longer if he had never married."

Miss Adah Curnutt of Norman, O. T., is clerk of the United States district court. Besides that, she is a deputy United States marshal. Lately she captured at Oklahoma City and took handcuffed to Guthrie two desperadoes of the worst character. She had been ordered to arrest them. She read the warrants. They laughed at her. She told them if they did not go with her she would instantly summon every man on the streets of Oklahoma City to her assistance. Then they laughed the other side of the mouth and wilted. Miss Curnutt handcuffed them together and telegraphed the United States marshal at Guthrie: "Meet me at the train. I have Reagan and Dolezel."

Miss Annette Daisy, a Kentucky girl, went in with the boomers at the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip, taking with her a colony of women, unmarried and widows. The plucky women established themselves not far from Ponca. They have built two houses and a number of temporary huts for shelter and have begun to cultivate their land 180 acres. The story of this colony of women will be followed with interest.

Miss Helen M. Winslow of Boston is one of the most capable and versatile newspaper women alive. I hardly think a woman of any other nationality could do so many kinds of journalistic work as this American girl accomplishes and do it so well. She is equally at home in writing a description of manual training in the Boston public schools or telling women how to dress healthfully and beautifully. Miss Winslow is on the staff of "Comfort," doing much of its varied editorial work. At the same time she contributes regularly to the Boston Beacon. She has prepared herself by constant practice in writing and by laying up a great store of general knowledge for the important work she is now called on to do. I wish more young newspaper women would prepare themselves in the same way.

Women can do anything they set their heads to in the industrial world.

States that intend to revise their constitutions soon may gather a helpful hint from Colorado. In 1877, when her state constitution was framed, Judge Bromwell of Denver caused to be inserted therein a clause to the effect that whenever the legislature chose to submit to the people the question of woman suffrage that measure should be adopted by simple majority vote of the citizens of the state. The bill was thus submitted as provided and after the vote in its favor all that was left was for the governor to issue a proclamation that hereafter women citizens should be empowered to cast their ballots.

Harper's Weekly says: "That old idea of giving a $5,000 education to a $500 boy, and a $500 education to a $10,000 girl is played out."

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Literary Department.

"HENRY OF NAVARRE."

In the long list of French sovereigns since the time of Clovis, there is none whose recollection is gilded with a brighter lustre in the minds of the French people than Henry of Navarre, and none, with the possible exception of Louis the Ninth, the saint crusader, whose name is held in more affectionate and admiring remembrance Considering the sort of man that Henry of Bourbon was, this phenomenon should excite our deepest interest and attention. If modern readers should judge the character of this monarch by modern standards, it would be difficult for them to account for the glory which gilds his name. Distinguished for profligacy in a court which was the most profligate of a period notorious for its lack of virtue; wearing the shackles of creed loosely in a time whose greatest virtue was strict adherence to creeds, there is little in Henry's character for descendants of the stern Puritans or the sturdy Dutch to admire. Among English readers, Macaulay's ballad of Ivry is probably the foundation of Henry's glory. And it is partly to his military success, no doubt, that he owes the regard of the French people. It will not do to suppose that it is only his success in war which won for Henry his title to be the typical hero of France. What it was in him which rendered entirely proper his selection as one of the "Heroes of the Nations" is developed with considerable force and clearness in the volume by Mr. P. F. Willert which has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, entitled "Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots in France." The life of this monarch was fuller of incident and adventure than that of any other man of his time; which is saying not a little, for, as all readers of Dumas well know, the time was one into which incident and adventure were crowded. A stormy youth, full of deadly perils, and unseen snares, was succeeded by a reign in manhood as stormy if not as perilous; and by an old age which was drawn to a fitting dramatic close by the assassination of the monarch at a time when his success seemed about to culminate.

Court life in France in the sixteenth century has already been the subject of so many romances, memoirs and histories, and there have been published within the two or three years past so many volumes dealing with the period in which Henry lived, that it was no small task which Mr. Willert undertook in writing a new life of the King of Navarre and France. But there is always room for a new historical monograph on any period, provided the author's point of view be somewhat different from that of his predecessors and contemporaries. This particular life of Henry of Navarre, as its title indicates, undertakes to show him more especially in his relations to the Protestants of France, and to give some account of the Huguenots throughout that period even where their history is not interwoven with that of the Bearnese prince. This task Mr. Willert has accomplished well and thoroughly. In a volume of this size, condensation has, of course, been absolutely necessary; but the condensing has been done in a masterly way, and has not been allowed to make dry bones out of an exceedingly lively subject. Lack of space forbids us to notice in detail the manner in which the author has treated the various parts of his subject. It must suffice to say, that in this volume, readers who have not the time to read through the thousands of pages of romance and memorabilia which concern this period, may obtain not only a very fair, but a tolerably comprehensive idea of the characters and forces which made it what it was.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Baroness Tautphoeus died November 12, at Munich. The baroness was born in Wales, and was Miss Jemima Montgomery when she married Baron Tautphoeus, at that time chamberlain to the King of Bavaria. She was the author of less than half a dozen remarkably good stories, the best known of which are "The Initials," and "Quits." In the latter she first drew the attention of the English public to the extreme beauty and devoutness of the Ammergau Passion Play, and did much towards initiating the many English and American pilgrimages to see the decennial performances of that play.

Prof Goldwin Smith, in issuing the fourth edition of his "Political History of the United States" adds a new preface, from which we take the following: "The writer cannot send this fourth edition of his work to press without specially acknowledging the kindness of his American readers and reviewers, whose reception of a book which in some things contravenes cherished traditions, is a proof of American candor and liberality. Perhaps they have discerned beneath the British critic of American history the Anglo Saxon who to the Republic which he regards as the grandest achievement of his race desires to offer no homage less pure or noble than the truth."

A new society has been formed in Paris for the study of the history of French literature. This society will publish an organ of its own. It aims at the creation of a national school, all important books on the literary history of France having been written hitherto by foreigners—mostly Germans. The president of the new society is M. Gaston Boissier of the Academy, and among its leading members are Professor Lavisse, Gaston Paris the philologist, Jules Lemaitre, Emile Faguet, and Gaston Deschamps.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. will shortly publish an essay by Schutz-Wilson on the two Locksley Halls, which was submitted to Lord Tennyson himself and received his approval. Besides being a criticism of the poems, it is an appreciative notice of the late laurate as a "politician," not in connection with party politics or struggles, but "as one holding a high ideal of the commonweal of his native land." The title of the book is "'Tis Sixty Years Since."

William Heinemann of London announces a complete edition of translations of the works of Tourgueniet. There will be about ten or twelve volumes, including his novels and tales, "The Memoirs of a Sportman" and "Senilia." The translations are to be entirely new and made by Mrs. Edward Garnett, who has translated Tolstoi's new book. Introductions and notes are to be supplied.

The second "Musical Congress Number" of The Music Review contains a paper by Professor P. M. Bach, musical director of the public schools of our city, on "Reading Music based on Inductive Principles." The paper was read at the Musical Congress at the World's Fair, and is worthy of the occasion. Professor Bach, we believe, was the only representative in the Congress from this State.

A new volume of essays by Georg Brandes under the title of "*Menschen und Werke,*" is announced for immediate publication by Rutten & Loening of Frankfurt-am-Main. Amongst these essays these are of special interest: "Goethe and Denmark," "Adam Oehlenschlager," "Emile Zola," "Guy de Maupassant," "Dostojewski," "Leo Tolstoi," "The Animal in Man," and "Puschkin Lermontoff."

A new volume of essays and addresses by Professor John Stuart Blackie, entitled "The Ideal of Humanity in Old Times and New," will be issued at once by the Fleming H. Revell company. The same house will issue early in January a new work by Dr. George Smith, entitled "The Conversion of India, from Pantænus to the Present Time, A.D. 193 1893."

The fables of La Fontaine, the greatest of modern fabulists, are just issued by Estes and Lauriat. The translation is that of Elizur Wright, which is, besides being the best, the only complete English version. The two volumes contain thirteen fine etchings by Lo Rat, from designs of E. Adam. The binding is half silk and vellum cloth.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, New York and Chicago, have recently added to their "Riverside Literature" series Lowell's "Fable for Critics." The book is illustrated with outline portraits of the authors mentioned in the poem, and there is also a facsimile of the rhyming title-page of the first edition.

The Century company will publish early in the spring the complete works of Abraham Lincoln, comprising his speeches, letters, State papers, and miscellaneous writings, edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. The work will be in two volumes, uniform with Hay and Nicolay's "Life of Lincoln."

The American Tract Society was awarded a gold medal by the Columbian Exposition for religious books and tracts exhibited. Among the curiosities of the exhibit were the portable pulpit used by Whitefield in open-air preaching, and chair of "The Dairyman's Daughter," from her cottage in the Isle of Wight.

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue, probably this month, the "Life and Correspondence of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," by R. E. Prothero, the new editor of The London Quarterly Review, with the co-operation of Dean Bradley.

Dr. George Macdonald, commenting on Carlyle's infelicities, remarked the other day that it was "a pity Carlyle's life was dragged before the public. Things were not half so bad as they seemed. It was only a sort of rough game that the pair were playing, meaning less than people thought."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently brought out "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," a sketch of literary conditions, and of the relations with the public of literary producers, from the earliest times to the invention of printing in 1450. By Geo. Haven Putnam, author of "The Question of Copyright," etc. We shall take an early occasion to notice this work more fully.

WHEN TIME WAS A BOY.

[Written for THE GAZETTE. Jan. 1, 1894.]

Old Father Time was once a boy
Six thousand years ago,
His hair was curly and his beard
Had not begun to grow.
Fun sparkled in those bright blue eyes,
That happy boyish form
Was not yet stiffened hard or gnarled
By years of toil and storm.

Men lived nine hundred years and more,
When Father Time was young,
For hardly could he wield the scythe
That in the corner hung,
And often heedless as a bird,
He let his hour-glass,
Which at the moment must be turned,
Lie idle on the grass.

When Father Time was once a boy
He ever was at play,
And chased the fleeting butterflies
Through all the live long day.
He roamed through field and wood and hill
As busy as a bee;
While men lived on for centuries,
As peaceful still as he.

These years have wrought a woodrous change
On one so young and fair.
He now stands hoary, stern and grim,
Bent o'er by years and care.
There stands he with that ruthless scythe,
And calls us to the tomb;
Some to the joys of duty done
And others to their doom.

—[R. HARDING LOFFE

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

PEEPS AT NORWAY—IX.

The Everlasting Pine of Norway—"Eagle-Nest" Farm Houses, Bonders' Homes and Ancient Churches That Have Outlasted the Famous Oak of England—The Quaint "Stavekirker" of Central Norway, and Their Weird and Picturesque Surroundings—Bonders and Udaljues and Their Village-like Home.

[Copyrighted, 1893, by Edgar L. Wakeman.]

LONDON, Dec. 7. Some of the architectural features of Norway are exceedingly distinctive and curious, when it is remembered that, contrasted with the age of civilization in southern Europe, the Norse are comparatively new comers in this Arctic land. There are what might be termed three zones of buildings and edifices, each giving an almost universally different example of structural style and material. In the remote and desolate north all ancient structures are of stone. In southern Norway oak and beech have been utilized. In the central districts everything has been, and is still, built of pine.

If one has grown to believe that oak represents all that is enduring and almost everlasting among the nobler woods serviceable to man, his ideas must be modified when he has come to know the ancient pine-built structures of central Norway. One gazes with admiration and wonder when the strong, perfect beams in the old Sir Walter Raleigh house at Youghal, Ireland, in the ancient houses of the gentry in other portions of that country, and in almost awed admiration upon the oaken stalls, screens and timbers of English Cathedrals, and particularly those in the very ancient parish churches like those of Stoke Pogis, where Gray wrote his "Elegy" of Grasmere, and of Crossthwaite, at Keswick. These have stood staunch and true for two, three, four and perhaps five hundred years. It is no uncommon thing in Norway to find eagle-nest farm buildings, city warehouses, bonders' or large farmers' storehouses, as well as homes, and curious old pier houses beside the fiords, built wholly of pine, still well preserved, which are quite as old; while the strange, little old churches of central Norway, also entirely constructed of pine, possess a suprising number of their original timbers placed where they stand to day long before the venerable Minister of York or the mellowed cathedral of Salisbury assumed anything like their present forms.

In visiting an "eagle-nest" farm above the clouds beside the gloomy Naero Fiord I noticed that the oldest portion of the farmer's home a long rambling structure which seemed to have had built upon it a new annex for each generation or century was by far the stoutest, sturdiest and best. I questioned the farmer as to its age. The family legendary memories and finally the family records agreed that it must have been built sometime in the sixteenth century, or perhaps three hundred and fifty years ago. In the Thelemarken district are many quaint old wooden mills which I found to be from 150 to 250 years old. In a bonder's home I visited in the Trondhjem country, the low, wide living room, around which had been added other huger modern apartments and two-story high halls, was over 400 years old, and as perfect from decay in any of its timbers as the day it was built; and when among the saeters of Romsdal and Gudbransdal heights. I even found saeter huts, the habitations of the saeter girls who tend the mountain herds in summer, which had been built from 150 to 250 years ago.

I soon began to notice that if the oldest portion of all these structures was not the best, it was still, considering its age, incomparably the best preserved; and another curious fact, that such portion was invariably of different construction, became apparent. The pine timbers in these structural portions of greatest antiquity were invariably placed on end, in the formation of walls, and never laid together horizontally. This ancient method of building, I finally learned, is what the Norse call "reisvark," that is raised work, or "stood-up work," and in this particular method of building lies the secret of the astounding antiquity of the famous wooden churches of Norway. Every portion is constructed from Norwegian pines so enduring beyond any historically known oak that it has withstood the furies of Norwegian storms, the rigors of almost Arctic winters and again the searching heat of almost tropical summers, though periods ranging from five to eight hundred years.

The appearance of both these curious old churches and the older class of mills and storehouses would indicate almost an oriental origin. I have been repeatedly impressed with the quite startling similarity. Coming suddenly over some lonely mountain path upon a cultivated valley, where, as in the Thelemarken and Hardanger districts, little innovation has found its way, the various groups of farm-houses and outbuildings, dark and weather-beaten, or here and there newly stained with a kind of red tar much used upon buildings in Norway, have strongly suggested Oriental affinities in color and architectural style.

The most prominent object in all these huddled structures is always the farm "storhaus," which rises story above story, each upper story projecting beyond the one beneath it, like a huge pagoda turned bottomside upward and stood upon its roof. Continuous hanging balconies often extend entirely around each story. The quaintest of carving of demons' heads and serpents often ornament every available portion of outer space; and fantastic carved wooden horns project from the corners of the eaves, or seem ready to blare from the peaks of the roof. In out-of-the-way places water mills of equally curious and almost barbaric design will be found. These structures are all very ancient; but the flattened arches of the Moors, the peculiar, natural and reversed forms of the Chinese pagoda, and that profusion of grotesque carvings characteristic, in wood and stone, in all of the most ancient hamlets of the Mediterranean countries, reappear in this stern northern land with surprising frequency and certainty of recognition.

The ancient and tiny pine churches of Norway are regarded by travelers as among the most interesting curiosities of the country. The best examples are those of Borgund, in Laerdal, the Hitterdal church, that of Lom, near Andvord, Urnæs, beside the Lyster Fiord, and that of Eidsborg in the Telemarken district. All these churches are called in Norway, "Stavekirker," or stave-churches, because all were originally constructed by the "reisvark," or perpendicular method of joining the hewn pine timbers in their walls. The same treatment extended to porches and to all portions of the superstructures. The "stave-kirker," of Borgund, Hitterdal Lom and Urnæs are the more noted. And all are still used as houses of worship, save the Borgund church, which is now a national curiosity, protected from desecration and decay by the Antiquarian Society, of Christiania.

Of those "stavekirker," the Borgund church is the tiniest, most primitive and ancient; the Hitterdal church the most unique and symmetric, if not indeed beautiful; and the church of Urnæs most interesting from its proximity to prehistoric surroundings. Borgund, in the heart of a deep valley set roundabout with snow capped mountains, suggest a toy church dropped there in the vagrant play of some infant god of Norse mythology. It has almost the true pagoda form; diminishing, square, and steep-slanted roofs, rising above each other; the third extremely protruding and prominent. This is in turn surmounted by a distinct structure with a disproportionatly large roof, from which rises a central pinnacle, very like the minaret of a mosque, the peaked gables of the highest two stories being provided with most distinctly Oriental outwardly curving, horn shaped ornamentations. Its entire outward appearance is barbaric and grotesque; and but for its quaint half Gothic, half Norman porches, strikingly like the sunny south porches of the very ancient parish churches of England would suggest that its dark interior was fitting housing only for some gigantic fire-belching Hindoo God. Its inner dimensions are ridiculously small. The nave is but twenty-three feet long, and about twenty wide; the chancel only sixteen feet long and eleven in width; but is one mass of carvings—strange old crosses, horrible delineations of the passions, grotesque dragon heads, and loathsome intertwined serpents, interspersed with Runic inscriptions; as though in the stern olden days, none might near the sacred presences without visible tokens of those earthly powers which delight in conjuring an ever present hell.

The Hitterdal church is more symmetric than that of Borgund. Its dimensions are somewhat greater; and its six steep shingled roofs are carried to a far greater height. Three curious towers rise at equal gradient. The lowest above the apse, and the second above the chancel are circular in form; have cone-shaped peaks, like neatly thatched English haystacks; and the third, above where the nave is separated from the chancel by the diminutive transept, is sharply peaked from above a square tower. The three towers sustain huge carved wooden crosses. An interesting peculiarity of its interior is that the central tower is supported by wooden columns of tremendous height, each one of which is a single tree of Norway pine, stripped of its bark, and whose dimensions have never been equalled in any trees since found in Norwegian forests. Among other curiosities of the Hitterdal church is a chair of remarkable solidity, standing beside the altar. Its carvings are amazing in their character and profusion; and it is pretty well settled by antiquarians that it was made in the year 900. This leaves it among the oldest, if not the oldest of, wooden chairs in existence. Two facts should be kept in mind regarding these ancient "stavekirker," which certainly adds greatly to their antique interest. No other material but pine has been used in their construction or restorations; and every one was originally built after the true church form. Each one possesses a nave, a chancel and side aisles, usually transepts giving the outlines of the Cross, and they all stand east and west with the altar and apse at the head or east end of the cross.

On the east bank of the Lyster Fiord, opposite Solvern, is perched the lonely hamlet of Urnæs. But a tiny patch of tillable lands surrounds it, and then come the mountains which pierce the clouds above. Jutting out into the gloomy fiord is a little cone-like promontory. Upon the peak of this stands the lonely "stavekirke" of Urnæs. Antiquarians tell us that here once stood a temple to Thor. Scattered all about are huge mounds called "kæmpehouge," where mighty Vikings and prehistoric heroes lie buried. One feels at weird old Urnæs as though he has come to the very inner temple of Norse antiquity and mythology. The church itself intensifies this weirdly fascinating feeling. To my mind its lonely situation and sombre interior pique the fancy to a more intense and searching grasp upon the mighty past of Norseland than any other spot or scene in Norway. The pine beams of the interior are tremendous in size and black with age. The carvings are even more fanciful and grotesque than at Borgund or Hitteral. Behind the altar are rude pictures of the twelve apostles, 400 years old. No one knows how old is that most curious candelabrum ever seen, to be found here, a rudely wrought tiny iron ship; the chalice is 350 years old; beside the altar hang the priests' vestments dated 1631; but all these things are comparatively modern embelishments. A curiosity of earlier date is a huge beam across the chancel to which are yet attached some rotting pulleys. This was the ancient "gabe stok," or pillory, from which in those dear old times many long to have returned, naughty children and offending parents were strung up in sight of the congregation which had gathered for consolation, forgiveness and prayer!

While the entire agricultural population of Norway may be regarded as of the peasant class, by far the larger portion of these are what are known as bonders or udalmen. These own absolutely their own lands free from all rents, tithes or conditions of tenure. The original titles to many of these landed possessions are so ancient that they are written in an extinct language. Inheritance of land and personal property has lately been made equal among sons and daughters. If property is alienated from its origiual possessors through mortgage or sale, the next of kin has the right of redemption, at any time within three years, on payment of foreclosure or purchase price, with actual cost of such improvements as have been made. All lands passing out of the hands of original family ownership do not again become udal-lands until they have been in possession of a new proprietor for a period of twenty years; and the subdivision of these old Norwegian estates is largely prevented by one heir purchasing the inherited rights of the others, when their purchase of reclaimed lands, and emigration, do the rest.

The almost universal spectacle is therefore presented in Norway of a land of farmsteads, old as the forests about them, housing a folk rooted with the affections, the legends, the customs and the noble independence of centuries of growth to the soil beneath them with a strength of love which amounts to their grandest passion. There is no other country in Europe—and American love of land, of a landed home spot with the sacredness of generations of toil and joy and sorrow consecrating its every atom of earth, has not yet grown beyond the thrifty, shifting sentiment of speculation—where such conditions universally exist; and but one, where, in a tiny corner, the same class of stern, sturdy, liberty-loving and almost land-worshipping yeoman can be found. That one is England. The little corner is the shire of Cumberland, over against the roaring Solway tides and the rampant Irish sea. There, too, the folk are free of the lord's taxes, tithes and terrors. "Statesmen" they are called, because lords of their own tiny estates. "Statesmen" in grand old Cumberland and Udelon in glorious Norway are like as brothers may be in those virtues of steadfastness, loyalty, integrity and simple goodness which are as everlasting sinews in the grandest attributes of man.

Like the Cumberland statesmens' stone-built homes, which seem to have added a new clump of rock and wall for each generation or century, the Norwegian bonder's guard or farm-house is an odd jumble of structures, like a tiny huddled hamlet in itself. Whether in one contiuous series of attached structures, or comprising many separate buildings, they always seem to have been gradually brought together with a view to forming an irregular sort of court, protected from the terrible winter storms. First there is the farm house itself; if the oldest, still the widest, largest and most commodious of all, with its invariable, quaint, carved porch, its huge chimneys, and its roof of big scale like shingles, or still of turf in which there are often seen growing vagrant mountain flowers. Then there are the bakehouse, also used, on account of the heat which can be secured and for its privacy, for the family bath-house, the dairy, always an important structure and a veritable feast, in butter, cheese, and milk, for city eyes; and most important of all, the "storhaus." The latter is not only literally a house for stores and supplies of food, such as sugar, salt, candles, flour, dried and pickled fish, bacon, pork, and dried meat hanging from dark beams in startling variety and profusion, but it is the granary as well; and here are found in huge bins, heaps of the rye, barley and oats, the quickening sun of these northern latitudes matures in such generous measure and fine hard grain.

Besides these there are long, low sheds; a huge building similar to an American or English barn, in which every spear of precious hay, tender birch, twigs, and great quantities of reindeer moss are treasured against the long winter's needs for the herds; and often three or four comfortable stout-walled cottages in which "housemen" or cottagers, each having the use of a portion of land, rent free for a certain number of days' labor upon the farm, live in more than ordinary comfort and content. However old or weather-beaten these farmsteads may be, they give to all this stern north land that tangible, palpable warmth of color which subdues and soften all material sterility and desolation, wherever is enduringly built that blessed and thrice blessed earthly type of heaven, the home.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

When a young teacher of mathematics at Queenwood College, the late Professor Tyndall wrote magazine articles on literary subjects under the name of "Wat Ripton."

It is said, by the way, that on the fly leaf of an odd volume of Emerson's works, accidentally picked up by Tyndall, are inscribed these words: "Purchased by inspiration." The book was his introduction to the "Concordian."

"THE SPANISH SOLDIER NUN."

Remarkable Career of a Woman Who Disguised Herself as a Man.

A famous heroine in her day was Catalina de Erduso, still remembered vaguely as "the Spanish soldier nun." She left memoirs, which have been translated or summarized or "romancified" in most European tongues. Catalina, we are told, ran away from a nunnery in San Sebastian at the age of 15, transformed her conventional habiliments into doublet and hose and found employment as a page in the household of a noble at Valladolid. Driven from this refuge by the appearance of her father, who had no suspicion, nevertheless, she joined an expedition sailing to Peru under charge of Ferdinand de Cordova. Her ship was wrecked off Paeta, and she alone refused to desert the captain, who stood by his vessel.

Catalina then built a little raft, broke open the treasure chest, took as much gold as she could carry and then set off for the shore, but the captain was drowned embarking. She reached the town and accepted an engagement as manager to the tailor who made her new clothes. Complications of business and passion—for a great lady fell in love with her at first sight—led to a first duel, in which she killed her man promptly The great lady smuggled her out of prison, but Catalina found it necessary to repay this service by pushing the dame down stairs, probably breaking her neck. Then she jumped into a boat, put to the sea and was picked up by a Spanish vessel bound for Copenhagen.

At this place her brother was secretary to the governor, and he, all unconscious of the relationship, got her a commission in the army. Very soon afterward she distinguished herself in an engagement, and for 12 years ranked as one of the most brilliant officers of the Spanish service, living mostly with her brother, but keeping the secret. This happy time came to an end in a midnight duel, when she killed a man unknown, who proved to be this same brother. Flying for life once more, Catalina crossed the Andes

All her companions perished, but she reached Tucuman after terrible adventures. Another love affair, all on one side, and another fatal duel brought her literally to the gallows, but with the rope around her neck she escaped. Traveling on to Cuzco, she joined an alcalde with a pretty wife and a gentleman, his friend. In a very few days Catalina perceived that these two had an understanding. The alcalde perceived it also and took an opportunity to murder his faithless friend. He would have murdered his wife, but Catalina snatched her to the saddle and rode furiously for Cuzco. The alcalde pursuing, she ran him through, but received a desperate wound. The fugitives got safely to the bishop's palace. Catalina knew, however, that her secret must be discovered now. She had just strength enough to reveal it to the bishop before fainting. The worthy man reported the whole story to the king, who sent orders that Catalina should be dispatched by the next ship. All Spain declared for the heroine. At her arrival Count Olivarez himself, the prime minister, met her. The king kissed her, the pope sent for and forgave her, and Velasquez painted her portrait.—London Standard.

The Sort of a Man He Was.

"And so they are engaged?" queried one lady of another as they sat down in a Woodward avenue car yesterday.

"Yes, I suppose so."

"And you have met him."

"Yes."

"Well, now, what's your honest opinion of him?"

"Well, he's well off, moves in good society and seems to be devoted to her, but he looks to me just like a man who'd growl all through house cleaning time, and I'm glad he did not take to my Sarah."—Washington Star.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for January 14, 1894—Adam's Sin and God's Grace—Gen. 3:1-15.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

REVIEW.—In our last lesson we studied the creation of the world and of man made in the image of God. The family was founded and the Sabbath ordained, through which institutions, rightly used, man would become like the angels in character and blessedness and the paradise garden become the city of God.

CONFIRMATION FROM THE EARLY TRADITIONS OF ANCIENT NATIONS.—Almost every nation, except the African, of which too little is known to be certain, has early traditions of a golden age, Edenic blessedness and innocence, of the serpent, the tree and degeneracy. There are Chinese, Thibetan, Mongolian and Hindu traditions, the Zoroastrian story of Mashya and Mashyana, the Egyptian tradition of the reign of Ra, the Greek Pandora, the Scandinavian Asgard, the sacred plant guarded by celestial genii on the Assyrian bas reliefs. These traditions must have come from some common source before the dispersion of men and point to some actual fact in the early history of the race. And since it is acknowledged that the Bible account is the simplest, most natural, most instructive, free from all that is grotesque, there is every reason for believing that the Bible story is the true history of early man, from which the others diverged.

LESSON NOTES.

How Old Is the Human Race?—The exact date is unknown. No one now would attempt to fix the time "with as cheerful confidence as the great chronologer determined by his system that the world was created on a certain day in September, at six o'clock in the afternoon." The most conservative scholars, such as Prof. William H. Green, of Princeton, are inclined to lengthen the dates given on the margins of our Bibles. On the other hand science is greatly shortening the time since the first appearance of man in the glacial period, from the wild calculations of many former geologists.

The Garden of Eden, Man's First Home.—(1) The garden of Eden was but a small portion of the region called Eden. The garden or paradise is a place fenced round; hence a park, a pleasure-ground with trees, streams, flowers and fruits.

(2) It is impossible to tell precisely where Eden was situated. Delitzsch says that "Paradise is lost" We only know that it must be somewhere on the Euphrates.

(3) The most probable site is on the lower Euphrates, near where the Tigris (Hiddekel) unites with it. Into the united stream flows the Kerkha (Gihon), and the Karun (Pison). Sir William Loftus, of the Turco-Persian frontier commission, equally distinguished as a geologist and an archæologist, has shown by his explorations that this region eminently fits the description in Genesis. Loftus' geological map, prepared from personal surveys, says Sir William Dawson, shows "that the topographical geology of Genesis is more accurate than most of the maps in our modern atlases."

The Condition of Man in Paradise—Two opposite errors are frequently held in regard to the Bible account of the first man. One, that he was a typical savage, a cave-dweller, lower than the inhabitants of darkest Africa, "entertaining the most gross and anthropomorphic conceptions of Deity."

The other, that "he was the most splendid specimen of the race the world ever saw, fair as an angel, holy as a seraph;" that "an Aristotle was but the rubbish of an Adam, and Athens but the rudiments of Paradise." He simply was perfect as a man complete with all the possibilities of manhood. He was innocent but inexperienced. He was happy, at peace, and living in communion with God.

He was not cultured and did not possess the arts and outward appliances of civilization. The skins for clothing and stone implements do not prove that the first man was a savage at heart. Plato and Socrates and Paul are as great in the humblest hut and meanest attire as they would have been living like Solomon in all his glory.

The Tree of Life.—The tree of life in the midst of the garden was probably a tree which, by Divine endowment with medicinal qualities, would keep their bodies from decaying with age, and would heal any accidental injuries. Spencer says that

"From it flowed, as from a well, a trickling stream of balm.
Life and long health that gracious ointment gave, and deadly wounds could heal."

The Tempter in Paradise.—V. 1. To the first man, as to every man since, the tempter came at the very entrance to the path of life and compelled him to decide which way he would go and whom he would serve. So Christ at the very beginning of the Divine mission was tempted of the devil.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Man perished in Eden even while it had a tree of life in it. So men perish now within sight of the Redeemer's cross, because they will not believe and obey.

No place or character of employment can free us from the assaults of temptation The innocent Adam was assailed in Paradise, and the holy Jesus in the wilderness.

God has done all possible for the happiness of man: He gave him a paradise full of all that could minister to his joy and good. God still gives us the best possible world for such beings as we are.

We are not responsible for being assailed by temptations, but for listening to their voices, and yielding to their attractions. We should pray "Lead us not into temptation."

The German Kaiser.

Kaiser William has invented a new dance called the gavotte lanciers, which is to take the place of the quadrille de la cour. It is a mixture of the quadrille, the country dance, and the lanciers. Before deciding upon it the emperor had it performed by some professionals from the theaters. The kaiser has taken a great liking to his British uncle, the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who promises to be a very humble subject. Most of the German princelings are dissatisfied because the court decision is that the duke must take precedence of them all as a royal highness.

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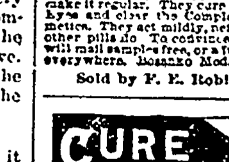

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual m ing of the stockholders of The Calumet Mi and Milling company for the election of off and directors for the ensuing year and for t transaction of such other business as m properly come before the said meeting, will held at the office of W. E. Smiley in Man Colo., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, Jan 22, 1894.

Notice is further given that at such an meeting there will be submitted to the st holders of said corporation, the questi amending the Articles of Incorporation of company so that the principal office of said poration may be maintained at Colo Springs, in the county of El Paso, and an office may be maintained at such other pla said county of El Paso as said stockhol may deem best; and that meetings of the b of directors may be held at either of th of said company, and at such other pla places within the limits of the state of C rado as the directors may by by-law deter Books close for the tranfer of stock on Tuesday, January 15th, at noon.

J. STRAUGHAN HALL
Secreta

First publication Friday, Dec. 22, 1893

ST AS SHE WAS.

WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

ight, 1893, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER VI

CHICKASAW JOHN.

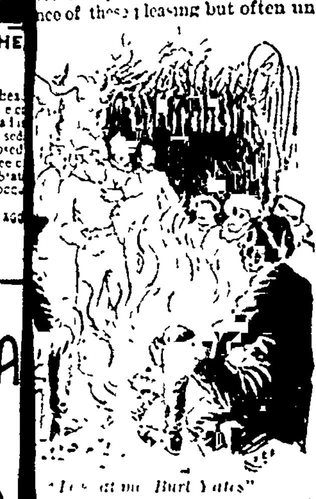
camp of the boomers lay scattered Cottontail creek for nearly a mile. its veteran members was Chickajohn, an old companion of Captain s, and who had been an Oklahoma r so long that his surname and his dents, as a once prosperous Illinois r, had quite receded into the shiftcalms of border tradition. Of all rmer possessions he retained only wife, a leaner pair of mules, a diated wagon and an undiminished ing for forbidden lands

n long contention with governred tape and the weariness of hopes red he had acquired an irritably tant air, as of uncertainty grown d and restless in the light of rights l. Add to this a parched, dusty , that brooded over man and beast as if dry winds, red dust and scant booming were shriveling their bodies l as hopes, and you have Chickasaw somewhat as he looked in these ays

r hammering at one idea, he had red it into Burl's convictions, unt individual had also come to recbut two objects as worthy of his ambition here below Arizony for and enough of good Indian land ke them comfortable when good n lands should have passed to their r owners, the white man.

ce the festive trips over the border ht on the part of Yates, Chickasaw and other kindred spirits, to whom delays of government and the rets imposed by the military were ying evil of the times

months passed on and the petitionnd lobbying at Washington seemed olve only a necessity for the conce of these pleasing but often un-



"[illegible] at me Burl Yates"

ctory privileges of a free people wrath and hatred of the actual rs increased Hard times grew n their camps. Many abandoned use and returned home in various [illegible]. Oth[illegible] to curse [illegible] still more [illegible] soldiers, who [illegible] tangible rep[illegible] of officiale [illegible] and delay. I have" declared Chickasaw John a[illegible] at his camp [illegible] soldier is a [illegible] only fittin for [illegible] to wipe his feet on. [illegible] with 'em much. Look at me, Burl Yates! You had [illegible] to lose, and it's bad on you, but—look at me!"

y, except a rugged, rusty eye disappointment, he was not much k at now

hat did I have five years ago down thern Illinoy?" he continued. "Two red acres of as black bottom land r you stuck a plow into, no end of , cattle, hogs, a good home and 300 in the bank What have I got He grated his teeth savagely as d difference smote upon his conness 'What have these infernal juns, and these infernal red Injuns, hat infernal red tape gover'ment red up of mine? They've gobbled every d[illegible] bit of it—land, stock, , money, aye, and even my two en!" He jerked his thumb toward knoll where his auditors knew two bleak little graves were kept y the prairie winds. "I tell you, when we have to slip over the line ht like thieves and stake out and and lade, and all 'long of these vats as lives on the gover'ment and s twixt us and our rights, while uns starve—it just about makes n ready fer war, murder, anything times I don't keer much which it is"

se sentiments met with the usual val Burl swore that he would fight a soldier than eat any time. eneral opinion was that something to be done, and that soon, though e seemed to know exactly what hing severe and decisive, however. r news getting to be much too Besides, it was useless, it did no ood ever, except to their enemies ly typified by all in authority.

ere's Arizony now," said Chickasohn, nodding at the girl who, with upon him and her hand upon arm had alone given no sign of to these varied sanguinary senti'Look what she has put up What little money she brought ll gone and more besides, as she Texas through her mother. t hid out, and dodged, and round, and been drug back d all for what, gentlemen?" saw John glared upon his audisif he felt sure they had the anm where and was determined to it out of them, willy nilly. But ntly abandoning the idea in sheer t, he snapped his fingers disdain-

hy argy the thing? Hit's too plain; what it is. If I was her and Burl, rry, and I'd kill a soldier or two of havin a dinner. Then I'd take din trip to Washin'ton and give esident my blessin."

lurdly satirical conception of so tickled Chickasaw John's fancy wintry smile chased itself over his d face Burl, tightening Arizony's arm within his own, laughed aloud

"My sentiments to a T," he whispered to her. "You must marry me, Arizony If I don't get no land, I must have you—sure."

His manner was more insistent than loving. She drew a little from him, but as her eye caught his compelling, downward glance she seemed to shrink rather than nestle against him and sighed in a way that expressed resignation rather than willingness. He pulled her aside and while the stream of complaint and vituperation against the powers that be brawled on he unfolded a new plan he had conceived: Burl was ever conceiving new plans, the usual futility of which apparently acted upon him only as a further stimulant to his inventive restlessness.

"Me and Chickasaw John," said he, "are going to take another look at our claims. Most of the soldiers are now over about the Cherokee strip, and we won't be apt to be bothered. When we get back, Arizony, you and I must marry. No, you shan't object. Times are gettin harder, and there's a rough crowd a-gatherin in here. When those lands are finally opened, there'll be such a scramble as you never heard of before. There'll be cuttin and shootin done, an I you'll need a protecter to look out for you and your claim."

She made no reply in words, but as before appeared to shrink within his arms. Of late much of her old time dash and independence had vanished. In its place a wan, half frightened, anxious hesitancy of look and manner appeared with greater frequency Like the other boomers, Arizony seemed to be growing the worse for wear both in body and mind.

"It's all owin to the gover'ment and these d d soldiers," Chickasaw John would say, but Arizony knew better.

She was fascinated infatuated if you will by this bold, masterful man, though of late he inspired her with a foreboding and a fear of what she scarcely knew, except that she was powerless against his passion and his will. Could she have laid hold of anything tangible wherewith to combat her untoward preference for him, she might do something to assert herself. But as it was, though hardly happy with him, she felt that she would be wretched without him, and so she dri ed

CHAPTER VII.

PARSON TILNEY.

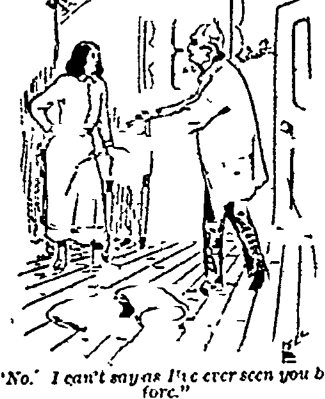
In a day or two there arrived at the camp of the boomers a lean, sad faced man, clad in homespun. He carried a pair of weather stained saddlebags on his shoulder, and he inquired for Arizony Duckett. When she came before him, he surveyed her in a kind of melancholy admiration.

"You don't know me, I reckon," he said sadly. "Yet how should ye? Ah yes ah, yes how should ye?"

"No. I can't say as I've ever seen you before," she replied, regarding him curiously, yet vaguely touched, for he looked pathetically lonely and forsaken. There was also a half abstracted, wondering air about him, as of one long imprisoned, suddenly let loose amid strange sights and sounds, with only old memories left as a familiar token.

"You're just like your mother was," he said, taking her hand—"just like her 25 year ago The very day before she and your father went away she looked at me, just as you do now only a little softer perhaps. Arizony, child, can't you think who I am?"

Something like l. lden tears she felt within her eyes, though why she hardly knew. So fondly, so gently he stroked her hand; so fondly, so gently his faded eyes seemed to seek recognition in hers that, almost without thought, an intuition came.



"No. I can't say as I've ever seen you before."

"You must be," she said at last, "mother's old sweetheart." The old man nodded gratefully. "And you married her at last. I was glad to hear of it; to feel that she had some one to care for her back there."

Something in the parson's eye here caused her to pause and regard him keenly. His head drooped and his lip trembled. Suddenly she seized his hand,

"Where is she?" asked the girl anxiously. "Are you here alone? You look sad ah! I might have known something was wrong. Tell me where is my mother?"

"Didn't you get my letter?" he returned, greatly shocked. "I writ all about it. She wanted me to go to you—so here I am."

"But mother where is she?"

"In heaven, I hope. Don't cry, my child. The good Lord has taken her. She died happy and a-prayin for you."

Arizony burst into tears. They were alone in the cabin of Chickasaw John. While the parson soothed and counseled, it required some effort on his part to banish a perverse fancy that this was Rinnie his Rinnie, as she had leaned upon him a fourth of a century before. Yet his Rinnie was moldering into primal dust 800 miles away, under the shadow of her native mountains.

"I ought to have gone back with her," sobbed Arizony. "She begged me to go. She wasn't strong, and this climate didn't suit her toward the last. But Burl—he wouldn't agree. I reckon she told you about Burl. He wouldn't say yes, and seems like I have to do a good deal as he says. Not that I'm really afraid of him." Arizony raised her head in a weakly defiant way, but it fell dejectedly again. "It ain't that altogether, but he overpersuades me somehow. Now I'm all alone except for Burl"

"No, child, you have me. I've come all the way here to look after you, to take you back if you'll go It was your mother's wish."

"Burl won't let me, I know. We're to be married soon. Mother's death may put it off. But he'll want me, don't you forget that"

"Do you truly love this man?"

The parson gently raised her face and looked into her eyes. His own were grave, tender and solicitous.

"Yes, I love him I used to think it was something else that held me, but now I know it must be love"

"How do you know it, Arizony?"

"I can hardly tell you how. Perhaps it's because he is so masterful. He is so much of a man Every one fears him and looks up to him here I always have to do as he says If I didn't love him, why should I? I always used to do as I pleased—till he came. Oh, mother, mother! If you were only here I'm very, very unhappy, Parson Tilney"

"Can't you—can't you call me father, Arizony? I know I ain't your real father, but—I—I loved your mother long afore you was born Just as she was passin away, she whispered, 'Tell Arizony to call you father—for my sake.' She said for her sake, child, or perhaps I wouldn't dare ask it of ye"

"Father," she said affectionately, then laying her head upon his shoulder wept quietly, while he, holding her hand, spoke soothingly as if to a troubled child.

Presently the wife of Chickasaw John came in and greeted the parson in a weak, discouraged way. Burl Yates and her husband were absent from the camp The poor woman seemed much divided between sympathy for Arizony and a desire to impress upon Parson Tilney a due sense of the hardships of a boomer's life Her own especial woes she could only account for under her general belief that "the world was a-growin wickeder and wickeder, 'speshly in the nation." The parson, however, opined that the "good and the bad were pretty well mixed everywhere," an idea to which Mrs. Chickasaw John would by no means agree.

"It's wuss here than it used to be in Illinoy," she averred "I often wish we was back there, but John, he won't give up He's a terrible hand to stick and hang, John is, and right here we're helt ourselves till we've nothin left to stick with 'cept four hands and a pair of empty stomachs. The robbin and the murderin as is done out here well, it's ackchully onknown, sir. Here was the stage over beyont Kickapoo stopped t'other night. Burl Yates says they hardly left 'em the clothes to kiver their nakedness, and now here is Arizony in trouble, and you too I'm sure I'm sorry for you both, but that stage now—land alive! was you along, parson?"

The parson acknowledged that he was "along," whereat Mrs. Chickasaw John looked him over curiously as if endeavoring to find that statement verified in some way by the absence of clothes

"They didn't tech our clothes," continued the minister, "nor our shoes neither, consekently they didn't git but a little of my money. I had it down my sock leg, though if the rest had 'a' done likewise they might 'a' made us all strip. But they didn't seem to s'pishion me."

"And so you was really there." Chickasaw John's wife grew sympathetic at once. 'Dear Lord! And they rounded ye up rough, I reckon. Well, well. Keep your seat, Arizony. I'll get the parson a bite. You must be hungry atter goin through all that. We hain't got nuthin much to eat, but sech as it is"

She turned away with a melancholy nod, as if regretting the necessity of such explanations, or that nothing better was at hand for a hungry man, and he a preacher too.

"Arizony," pleaded the parson, regarding her solicitously as she sat gazing out absentmindedly over the straggling camp to where the reddish brown undulation of distant prairie melted into a gray horizon; "Arizony," said he, "I wish you would tell me more about this man you are goin to marry. Has he got any kin back in Virginny?"

"I don't know for certain. I rather think he has, but out west here we generally don't care as much where a man comes from as the way he pans out after we get to know him see? Burl is all right. But tell me, was my poor mother sick long?"

"I think she'd been ailin a good while, but she wouldn't let on till she had to, and when she was finally took down she went fast. Doctor said it was pneumony, and that, with her nateral weakness and her many discouragements, sent her into a gallopin consumption. She talked about you to the last, and she wanted you to leave the nation and go back there. You've got property in Virginny now, Arizony."

"I wish Burl would let me go, but he won't, I know."

"There was some Yates over on Smoky run, near Ooltenah," said the parson ruminatively. "They and the Eakins fell out years and years ago. Did you know your own mother's father was shot down by a Yates when you were a baby? That Yates feller was nuthin but a lad then, and he ran away and hain't been heerd of since,"

"Seems to me I did hear mother speak of it, but what have we got to do with these old quarrels?"

"That there Yates boy," here the parson's hand closed gently over Arizony's, "he was called Burl, I think. Yes. I'm most sure he was. Didn't you never hear that?"

Arizony pushed herself away from the parson's side. An indignant fire gleamed through the tears that yet lingered in her eyes.

"Have you come way here from my dead mother's grave offering your love, asking me to call you father, only to tell me these things? And of Burl too? Oh, it's—it's hardly Christian to s'pishion and slander any man behind his back!"

"Child, child!" exclaimed Parson Tilney, much disconcerted, "don't judge too hasty. What I say I say only for your good, as God gives me blind and halting that I am—the power to see and understand. This may be another man I hope it is—yet my mind misgives me. Tell me this, Arizony. We will pray for the best, but if the worst comes I want you to be guided by me. I'm a weak old man, I know strong only in desires for your happiness. I loved your mother when she was like as you are now. Let that love, which still endures and extends to you, be a surety that I seek only your good As your friend as your mother's husband—and by the affection I bear you both, I beg you, Arizony, to be guided by me."

But the idea that he could look upon Burl with distrust was a severe tax upon her regard for her new father She regarded him coldly. Grief for the time was hardened into moroseness by suspicion. Yet of what could she suspect this inoffensive old man, who had come 800 miles for her sake alone? He had nothing to gain through intentionally false imputations Then she sighed heavily and again looked out over the prairie.

"I don't ask much," continued the parson, once more taking her hand, though he found it cold and nerveless now "If he is not proved to be utterly unworthy, I say nothing But in the other event, how could you sleep, or even breathe contentedly, under the moral consequences of such a union, All nature would cry out against"—

"There," she exclaimed, "that will do. I know him better than you You alarm yourself needlessly. Burl will not spare me, nor—God help us! can I spare him You must never speak of this again—do you hear, father? See! I call you father No, you must never, never speak in this way again"

"Never?" he said solemnly.

His manner was earnest, impressive and fatherly, but Arizony shook her head, flung out her hand in a protesting gesture and fled from his presence, leaving him greatly discomposed

[To be Continued Next Sunday.]

HOW IT WAS SPELLED

He Was Ashamed to Have Such an Ignorant Clerk Around

A lady who buys provisions regularly of a dealer in Boston was a little puzzled over one of the items in her monthly bill. The item was as follows "To 3 lbs psalmon, 90"

It suddenly occurred to the lady that she had purchased three pounds of salmon on the date given, and the meaning of the mysteriously spelled word was apparent to her.

Greatly amused and feeling well enough acquainted with the provision dealer to tell him of the little laugh she had enjoyed at his expense, she said when she went to pay the bill-

"Mr Blank, I had quite a laugh over the way some one in your establishment spells salmon.'"

When the item had been pointed out to him, Mr. Brown said in a tone of contempt for such ignorance.

"That's the work of a new bookkeeper I have. I'm ashamed to have such bills sent out, and I shall have to speak to him about it He is a good bookkeeper, but he's got to learn to spell if he stays in my employ. Let me correct the bill." Taking a pen, Mr. Brown drew several lines across the word and wrote above it-"Sammon."

"There, ma'am,' he said complacently, handing back the bill, "I'll teach that bookkeeper how to spell 'salmon' when he comes in or tell him to find a new place."—Detroit Free Press.

A Tale of Three Cities.

The late Professor McElroy of the University of Pennsylvania, as every one knows, was an ardent Philadelphian, with right pride in the city and ambitious for its success as a metropolis.

On this subject he made the following witticism in his classroom, which for the first time appears in print:

"The trouble with Philadelphia," he said, "isn't its lack of self appreciation It has intelligence and wealth sufficient to make it one of the leading cities of the world, but unfortunately it lacks civic pride.

"If a liberty pole were erected on Boston common, the citizens of Boston would unitedly proclaim that it was the finest liberty pole ever erected.

"If a liberty pole were erected in Central park, the people of New York would universally insist that it was the costliest liberty pole ever raised in the world.

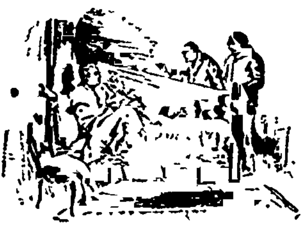
"But if in Philadelphia a liberty pole were erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphians would at once declare that they did not believe any liberty pole was there." Philadelphia Call.

No Difference.

A good story is told of a Pennsylvania judge who, before his promotion to the supreme bench of that state, once had a number of Irishmen before him in one of the interior counties, indicted for a riot on the canal. All their [illegible] were included in the one indictment, an jury found them all guilty, though one of them, Pat Murphy, clearly proved an alibi. They were all brought into court to be sentenced, and Pat was directed to stand up with the others. Pat protested vehemently and reminded the judge that it was clearly proved on the trial that he was at the time sick in bed and at a considerable distance from the scene of the riot.

"Stand up, Pat," said the judge. "Stand up. You're just as guilty as any of them. You know you would have been there if you could!" Green Bag.

About 2 a. m.



"You press the button, we do the rest." Life.

A Great Impression.

Fogg Was up at Grosgrain's last evening. His daughter spoke of you. You have made an impression there, you young rascal.

Fenderson—I believe I am something of a lady killer.

Fogg Yes, the Grosgrain girls said they thought they would die a-laughing about you after you went away. Boston Transcript.

A Firm Foundation.

The lady has implied a doubt as to the statement of the dairyman.

"Madam," he said indignantly, "my reputation rests upon my butter."

"Well," she replied testily, "you needn't get ugly about it. The foundation is strong enough to keep it up forever."—Detroit Free Press.

A Conclusive Argument.

First Dog—That's my ham bone.

Second Dog—Gr-r-r-r-o-o-o-u-n-r-r-a-a-h-a-a-r-r-e.

First Dog—I'm wrong; it's your bone. —Philadelphia Call.

IN A JUSTICE COURT.

"HIS HONOR" DELIVERS AN OPINION IN IMPRESSIVE STYLE.

Attempt to Quash an Indictment Because of a Misspelled Word—The Justice Whose Chief Aim Is to Put the "Kerbosh" on Crime Whenever It Shows Its Ugly Front.

Life has been a lamentable failure to the man who has not prowled around the precinct judicial gristmill on grinding days and seen it properly "stood off" and justice crowned queen of the May.

But if you would see the justice court in its wild, "unpestered" state go into the jungles of east Texas, where it roams at will and subsists on frisky young men who get accused of disturbing a peace which in all likelihood never existed In such places the justice of the peace generally runs his office in connection with a small stock of family groceries, and the sessions of the court are held in the rear end of the mercantile establishment, where the presiding genius can keep his eye on the front door, so that he may not miss a cash sale if opportunity offers And the opportunity sometimes presents itself on such occasions, and "his honor" asks the lawyers and the jury to excuse him while he increases the gross receipts of the cash drawer It also happens sometimes that the J. P. espies some one in the courtroom who is in arrears for supplies, and lays a paperweight on legal proceedings while he attempts to induce the delinquent to square the account This sometimes results in bad blood between debtor and creditor, angry words, ax handles and barrel staves and the ground torn up, in which "his honor" sometimes comes out of the conflict on all fours, with a head on him like a hippopotamus. Then an adjournment is in order, and the rest of the docket is carried over to the next term of court.

I attended the sitting of one of these courts once and saw it hatch out a small brood of unvarnished justice. A young man had disturbed the peace and trifled with the dignity of the state in the one and the same transaction, and justice whetted its hayknife and howled for revenge "The court" had drawn up the indictment at the instance of a nervous gentleman, who claimed that a subdivision of the peace located in his immediate vicinity had been disturbed by the young man hereinbefore referred to. In drawing up the indictment "his honor" had deflected somewhat from Hoyle and orthography and spelled peace p-i-e-c-e. When court was opened, counsel for defendant attempted to quash the complaint on the ground of its literary and legal imperfection and made quite an exhaustive argument to that end After counsel had closed his argument "the court" sustained the indictment in substantially the following language:

"While admitting that in the drafting of the indictment an embarrassing degree of unfamiliarity with the standard authorities on diction is evident from the spelling of the word peace, at the same time it is the opinion of 'the court' that this inaccuracy does not vitiate the indictment, for we cannot enter upon the dangerous precedent of predicating the administration of justice upon a certain degree of familiarity with the textbooks

"Justice was full grown and had corns on her toes before knowledge had ceased to wrestle with the colic. She stood guardian over the liberties of man while knowledge was in the kindergarten and small clothes, and now to make her subservient to this precocious young 'un were like the head paying homage to the tail. If counsel will bear with 'the court,' we will state that we are here to administer a job lot of rectangular justice and not for the purpose of discussing the literary merit of the complaint wherein a superfluity of 'i' seems to have obtained and in which the drought appears to have struck the 'a' crop.

"Admitting that, when scrutinized by the scholarly eye, 'peace' conveys to the mind a different meaning to that of 'piece,' it has no age over it when conveyed to the understanding phonetically. Hence, should a witness on the stand testify to the fact that the defendant had disturbed the peace, the import of the word would be determined by the sense in which it was employed, and the same process of reasoning would obtain as applied to the written instrument.

"Therefore 'the court' holds that the complaint, while a little wobbly in its legs as regards literary makeup, is abundantly sufficient for all practical purposes, and this is not a court in which abstract theory will ever be invited to a seat up next to the stove and practical demonstration allowed to gnaw a file in the back hall. We take it for granted that justice would get along as well and sleep as soundly should a conviction be secured for disturbing the 'piece' as though the same verdict had been obtained for disturbing the 'peace.' The fine would be no harder to pay for the person so convicted, the ruptured peace would recover its normal function as early, and the revenue accruing to the county by reason of the fine collected would build as many bridges, courthouses or jails. The chief end and aim of the justice court is to put the kerbosh on crime wherever it shows its ugly front, and not to attempt to compete in orthographical finish with the bill of fare at a first rate restaurant in drawing up bills of indictment. Scholarly attainment is all well and good, but the crucial moment sometimes arrives when justice presses her lily white hands to her stomach and yearns to be satisfied.

"We do not desire to be understood as favoring the conviction of a party for one offense when charged with another. Forbid that we should desire a man hung when he should only have the seat of his pants kicked into tatters and his plug of tobacco taken away from him. Neither do we favor the release of a party when it is evident that he is guilty simply because the indictment whereby he is brought before the courts would fail to provoke applause from a literary society. So, with a supreme desire to do the square thing between legal form on the one hand and box toed justice on the other, 'the court' will be forced to sustain the sufficiency of the indictment and leave the rest to the jury and its God."

Then the trial was entered into, and after the evidence was taken and a pyrotechnic display of oratory touched off by the counsel on either side of the case, the jury found the defendant guilty and fined him $5 and trimmings for disturbing the "piece"—Galveston News.

A Professional Sitter.

American Well, John, still in the laundry business?

John—No, me gettee better work, better payee. Me plofessional.

"You are in a profession, are you? Well, what is your profession?"

"Sittee flo photoglaph flo Chinamans what want to legister" New York Weekly.

Doubtful About It.

She—Before I give you my answer, I think you would better interview my papa. You can see him at his office tomorrow and then walk around here and let me know the result.

He there is only one objection. I may not be able to walk.—Life.

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IN HAMPTON COURT.

BILL NYE AND CLARENCE VISIT THE PALACE.

An Adventure on the Way With a Government Deer—History of the Palace From the Time It Was Built—Some of the Pictures In the Galleries.

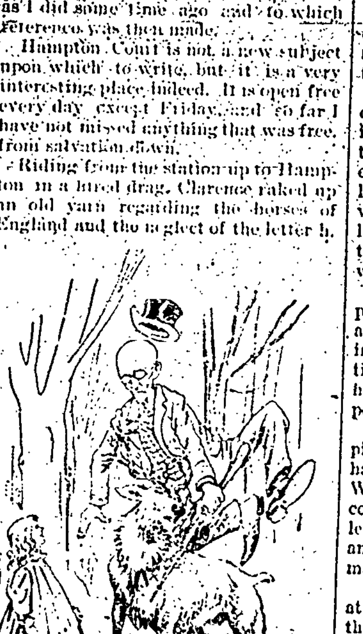
[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1893.

Saturday I had promised to take Clarence down to Hampton Court with the understanding that I was to pay the bills and Clarence to tell me what train to go upon and when to get off. We traveled third class in order to conceal the fact that I was an American. Also in order that we might smoke our black and indignant pipes. There are several ways by which one may go to Hampton Court and a good many more by which one cannot go there. Some go by coach, as I did some time ago and to which reference was then made.

Hampton Court is not a new subject upon which to write, but it is a very interesting place indeed. It is open free every day except Friday, and so far I have not missed anything that was free, from salvation down.

Riding from the station up to Hampton in a hired drag, Clarence raked up an old yarn regarding the horses of England and the neglect of the letter h, at the same time calling to mind the sage remark of the old horse doctor who defended hunting. He said: "Hit his not the 'unting that 'urts the 'orses. Hits the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway."



ON THE DEER.

The approach through the park along a beautiful drive of over a mile between double rows of enormous horse chestnut trees is most beautiful, while under these trees the hundreds of tame deer, in droves like sheep, eat the falling nuts without fear. Even my loud, explosive, checkered clothes did not frighten them away.

My! how beautiful they are and how I would have liked to pop one over with my faithful little revolver, voted to me years ago for being the most popular man in Tie Siding, Wy.!

These deer are protected by the government, however, though the stag I tried to feed with a hot cross bun really does not need the protection of the government. Dear reader, did you ever suddenly find an armful of horns belonging to a gentleman deer in the pit of your stomach? I have. Of course it was only play and all the bright eyed children and nurses laughed ha, ha, but I wore out a Martin umbrella on the beast and haven't used that scarlet necktie since. Red has been quite a popular color for the scarf this autumn, even among the elderly gentry, and I wore one that actually interrupted conversation.

The palace of Hampton Court was built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1515, though it has been repaired once since that and one can see where the mortar is a shade lighter between the deep red bricks. It is about the plainest building I have ever seen, considering its cost. It has a façade, but no lift. The walls are of old fashioned handmade brick, placed one upon another.

Cardinal Wolsey presented the palace to Henry VIII on his birthday, and the king occupied it for some time. Henry VIII added to the palace a new iron mud scraper at the door, as a delicate hint to his retainers not to retain the mud on their mammoth feet when calling on the king. The scraper is still pointed out to visitors, having been brought from Paris in the sixteenth century.

Edward VI was born here, and here died his mother, Jane Seymour. Queen Elizabeth has lived here, also James I, Charles I, Cromwell—who will be remembered as an active partisan in English politics; Charles II, James II, also William and Mary. The last king to reside here was George II. During the reign of William and Mary the most of the palace, with the exception of the summer kitchen and leanto, was torn down and rebuilt from designs by Sir Christopher Wren and is in the Dutch style. The front of the palace is exceedingly plain and reminds one of the old Illinois Central railroad depot in Chicago. Over the entrance court are the arms of Cardinal Wolsey. I do not know where his legs are, though I inquired of the caretaker, an old party in a red calico uniform.

The great hall, over 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 60 feet high, is a grand affair, but hard to heat in winter, I would think. At present it is heated by large steam coils, but in the days of Henry VIII, when his majesty felt chilly, he took another drink.

The beautiful stained glass window shows the armorial bearings of the king and his six wives, each of whom was the only woman he ever truly loved.

This room has a lofty ceiling, beautifully decorated and carved by a man who was certainly more gifted as a carver than I am. The walls are hung with old tapestry representing the life of Abraham. It is not for sale.

The presence chamber, doubtless where Christmas presents were made, is also hung with tapestry which should be taken down and wiped with a damp towel as soon as spring opens up. These tapestries are worked in allegorical designs, showing people with peculiar enlargements for which I presume they are not to blame, and sweet little nude boys with piano legs.

Descending to the second court, one will see over the gateway on the west side a clock nearly 400 years old, though the works have been replaced by later ones. The king's staircase is on the southeast side of the colonnade and just west of the escapade. This stairway leads to the state apartments, the throne room, the guardroom, the king's bedchambers, etc. There are also 20 picture galleries, I believe. A great many of the pictures are portraits and should have been done by Landseer or some other good animal painter. Most of the men look as though they were suffering from hypernutrition, and the savage scowl of royalty shows ever and anon a tyrannical character utterly without compassion.

Of course there are some historical pictures and some Biblical scenes, among them being a graphic chief-do-over representing Joseph excusing himself to Potiphar's wife in order to catch the last boat for Staten Island.

Another picture, enlarged from a kodak, I judge, represents Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The figure on the right in this group is Eve, as I learned from an attendant. Adam is on the left. One cannot tell by the clothes which is which. One has just peeled a large 20 ounce pippin and has thrown the peeling over her shoulder to see what letter it makes.

Adam seems worried about the serpent, which hangs near him in a tree, and one can see that our ancestor is trying to remember where his serpent antidote is so that he can go and lay his hand right on it if anything should happen.

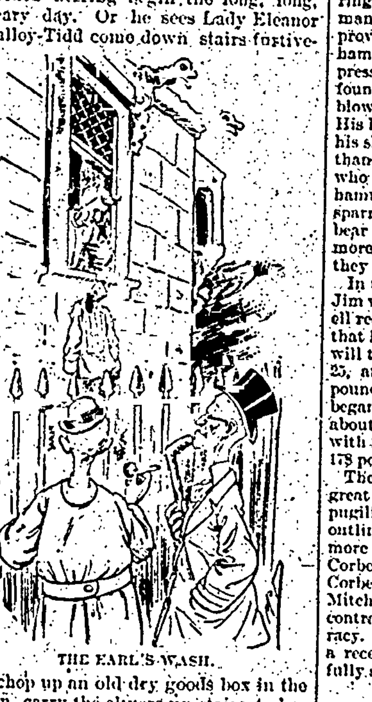
One cannot but be impressed by this picture, the picture of those two single handed parents of the human race. With no experience at all, green and countrified as all get out, raw and unlettered, yet called suddenly forward and asked to become the parents of all mankind, white, black, red and yellow!

Think of it! Who could not shudder at the very idea? It is a mighty solemn thing to be a parent even where one's child is of same color as one's self; but, ah, stop and think over for a moment what it must be to have the doctor bring with him a Mongolian baby, or a little red brother, or a fifteenth amendment!

I do not wonder that Adam strokes his whiskers thoughtfully and wishes that as a forefather he might be allowed a vacation. Eve's face is not so easily read, as she has partially turned to see about the apple peeling on the ground. Both Adam and Eve have a fine complexion and considerable of it.

I would say Hampton Court palace is now occupied only by a number of the very poor of the nobility who are unable to pay rent and are by the kindness of the queen quartered here. Left with nothing but their empty titles now, these noble paupers boldly put on their door plates the only possession they have, and ever and anon one sees a bell pull or a knocker under which is engraved in big letters the Earl of Barleycorn, the Duke of Lower Sandusky or Lady Eleanor Malloy-Tidd.

Here, where for centuries the king and his retinue dwelt in magnificence and these sunny courts echoed with silvery laughter, where the table of the royal master could be heard even at night, groaning under its weight of good things to eat, including paste and sweets, porridge, joints, toad-in-the-'ole, slamdygaff and everything that heart could wish, now at dawn one sees the Duke of Lower Sandusky light up his gasoline stove and with raspberry tea and a smoked herring begin the long, long, weary day. Or he sees Lady Eleanor Malloy-Tidd come down stairs furtively, chop up an old dry goods box in the salon, carry the slivers up stairs to her massive but bleak apartments and then return for the tin dipper of milk left on the royal stoop by the milkman.



THE EARL'S WASH.

Then at evening when the old palace was all alight and the swish and rattle of heavily starched petticoats was heard on the king's staircase, what a contrast it was with the present when, in the ghastly and deserted court, we see the Earl of Assafœtida swooping back from the King's Arms with a growler full of bitters and a sardine on toast.

I have seen nothing in all my plaid career which so impressed me with the transitory nature of all earthly glory as this. Even my valet Clarence was impressed with it and spoke of it in pity.

While we stood at the gate which opens on the pathway leading to the vinery where the mammoth grape vine grows, laden with a carload of grapes each year for the exclusive use of the queen, the Earl of Pinkham hung his washing out of his window on a tack.

"Too bad," said Clarence, knocking the contents of his pipe out against the heel of his boot, for I allow him to be perfectly open and free with me. "Poor chap! Very sad, that. I've seen 'im decay even in me own time. Look at the rum wash 'e 'as 'anging on the carpet tack against 'is winder. It's only a few years since 'e 'ad to 'ave two tacks for 'is washing."

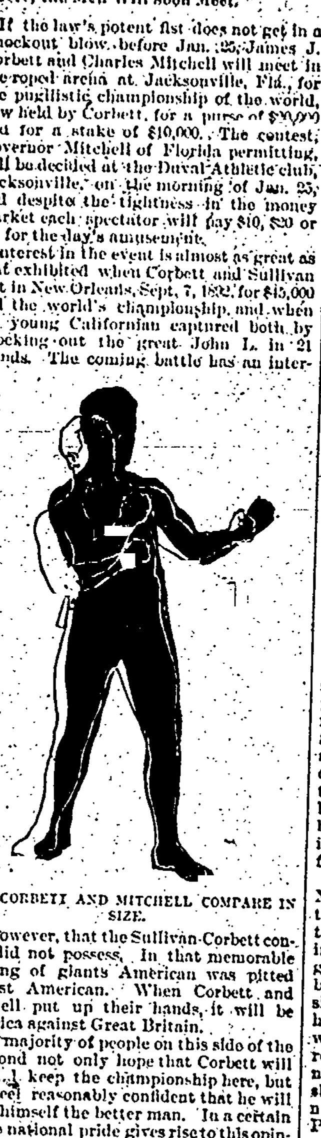
CORBETT-MITCHELL.

GREAT PUGILISTS COMPARED—THEIR RECORDS REVIEWED.

But the Briton Has the Broader Shoulders and Is Said to Be the Harder Hitter. If Governor Mitchell Does Not Interfere, the Men Will Soon Meet.

If the law's potent fist does not get in a knockout blow before Jan. 25, James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell will meet in the roped arena at Jacksonville, Fla., for the pugilistic championship of the world, now held by Corbett, for a purse of $20,000 and for a stake of $10,000. The contest, Governor Mitchell of Florida permitting, will be decided at the Duval Athletic club, Jacksonville, on the morning of Jan. 25, and despite the tightness in the money market each spectator will pay $10, $20 or $30 for the day's amusement.

Interest in the event is almost as great as that exhibited when Corbett and Sullivan met in New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1892, for $45,000 and the world's championship, and when the young Californian captured both by knocking out the great John L. in 21 rounds. The coming battle has an interest, however, that the Sullivan-Corbett contest did not possess. In that memorable meeting of giants American was pitted against American. When Corbett and Mitchell put up their hands it will be America against Great Britain.



HOW CORBETT AND MITCHELL COMPARE IN SIZE.

The majority of people on this side of the big pond not only hope that Corbett will win and keep the championship here, but they feel reasonably confident that he will prove himself the better man. In a certain degree national pride gives rise to this opinion, but the California boy's admirers also advance logical arguments in support of their belief. Corbett, they say, is only 27 years old, is growing better and stronger every day and is a much more formidable fighter than when he conquered Sullivan. Mitchell, on the other hand, is 32 years old, or five years Corbett's senior, and has reached the time of life when a pugilist is generally going down hill.

Another point the Corbett partisans make is on the disparity in size between the two men. Corbett is 6 feet 1 inch tall and fairly towers above his opponent, who is only 5 feet 8¼ inches in height. It is apparent that Mitchell will be at a decided disadvantage in reaching for his opponent's jaw. In the matter of reach, too, nature has favored the Californian, for his brawny right arm is four inches longer than that of the Englishman. The importance of this fact appears when it is remembered that if Corbett and Mitchell should both lead for the jaw with their respective rights at the same instant Corbett could land a knockout blow on the Briton's chin, while his own jaw would have four inches of safety between it and the hard hitting English champion's fist.

In quickness and science both men may be said to be on equal terms, and both are ring generals of consummate skill. Neither man lacks nerve, and each is as game as the proverbial pebble. Both men are sledge hammer hitters, but there is a general impression, which may or may not be well founded, that Mitchell can land a heavier blow with his doughty right than Corbett. His biceps is half an inch larger around, and his shoulders are broader by four inches than those of Pompadour Jim, but those who have seen Corbett punch the bag and hammer the air cushioned chests of his sparring partners, Donaldson and Creedon, bear witness to the fact that his blows have more "steam" in them than they did when they sent John L. Sullivan into retirement.

In the matter of weight, too, Gentleman Jim will have a decided advantage. Mitchell recently weighed 164 pounds and states that he will enter the ring at 172. Corbett will tip the scales at fully 180 pounds Jan. 25, and will probably be at least eight pounds heavier than his opponent. When he began training at Jacksonville, he weighed about 190 pounds stripped. In his battle with Sullivan he pulled down the scales at 178 pounds.

The above statistics plainly show the great difference in physique between the pugilists, but a glance at the accompanying outlines of the two men will make it even more apparent. The dark figure is that of Corbett and the light figure Mitchell's. Corbett's superior height and reach and Mitchell's greater breadth of shoulders are contrasted with almost geometrical accuracy. The following table, compiled from a recent measurement of both men, more fully shows their respective dimensions:

	Corbett. Ft.	Corbett. In.	Mitchell. Ft.	Mitchell. In.
Height	6	1	5	8¼
Chest		42½		40½
Expansion		2¾		3¼
Neck		18		20
Biceps		15¼		15¾
Forearm		14½		12
Reach		34		30
Width of shoulders		24		28
Waist		30		33
Thigh		23		24
Calf		17		15½

The Mitchell partisans—and there are not a few of them—are confident that their idol will be very much in evidence from start to finish in the big fight. They say he is the cleverest boxer the ring has ever seen, that he fights as ably with his head as he does with his hands, and that he is bigger, stronger, heavier and better in every way than he was when he fought a draw with Sullivan in 1888—not the fat, unwieldy, easily winded Sullivan of four years later, when he was an easy mark for Corbett, but the Sullivan who fought Patsy Cardiff to a draw in six rounds although his left arm was broken in the first; the Sullivan who was knocking out all comers in four rounds the world over; the Sullivan who 16 months later was to win his great battle with Jake Kilrain.

The English champion's friends admit that he will be at considerable disadvantage owing to Corbett's superior height and reach, but they think this will be overcome by Mitchell's riper experience, by his greater ring generalship, quickness and science, and by his ability to hit harder. They point to the meeting between Sullivan and Mitchell in Madison Square Garden in 1887, when Sullivan was in his prime and weighed nearly 200 pounds, and when Mitchell, who only weighed 142 pounds and was over two inches shorter than Sullivan, not only outpointed the champion, but actually administered the first knockdown John L. ever experienced, before the police stopped the contest. This remarkable performance on Mitchell's part is an indication, his friends declare, of what he will do when he meets Corbett on even more equal terms than those prevailing when he floored the mighty Sullivan.

Mitchell's showing against Sullivan on that occasion was unquestionably a phenomenal one, but it must be remembered that shortly after Mitchell got in his knockdown blow Sullivan retorted by knocking the Briton clear over the ropes into the audience and would unquestionably have finished him when he crawled back on the stage had it not been for the interference of the police.

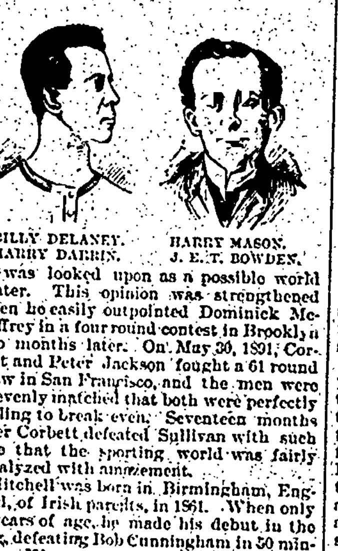
Putting aside partisanship, the unprejudiced observer who has carefully studied the men and their records can hardly come to the conclusion that the battle will be a walkover for either of the contestants. Corbett will find Mitchell a remarkably quick and scientific opponent, and he will not land his blows on the Briton with the ease that he landed on Sullivan. On the other hand, Mitchell will find opposed to him the best boxer that he ever faced. He will meet a man who fights as he does, with head and hands. He will find Corbett as elusive as the Irishman's flea, as agile as a chamois and as tireless as a man of steel.

Both Corbett and Mitchell are masters of the art of training, and they will be in the pink of condition when time is called in Jacksonville. Corbett is in the hands of Billy Delaney, one of the best trainers in the world and the man who has prepared Corbett for all his big battles. Mitchell is under the watchful eye of Harry Darrin, the famous sprinter, who knows about all there is to know about fitting an athlete for a great contest.

The Duval Athletic club is an organization that came into existence purely for the purpose of bringing about a meeting between Corbett and Mitchell. The leading spirits of the club are Harry Mason, its president, and J. E. T. Bowden, its general manager. Both men are wealthy and influential citizens of Jacksonville and are so confident of their ability to outpoint and outgeneral Governor Mitchell when he attempts to stop the fight (or rather the legal boxing match as they call it) that they will be many thousands of dollars out of pocket if the governor shows unexpected form and fools them.

Although the records of both Corbett and Mitchell are well known, a brief review of them may not prove uninteresting at this time. Corbett was born in San Francisco in 1866 of Irish parents. He received a very good education, spent several years in a bank, became a proficient boxer, won considerable local reputation, and in 1887 made his debut as a professional and attracted widespread attention by boxing a six round draw with Jack Burke. Corbett's next notable contest was with Joe Choynski, whom he defeated in 27 rounds, winning the heavyweight championship of the Pacific coast.

On Feb. 18, 1890, Corbett made a great bound toward fame by outpointing Jake Kilrain in six rounds. From that moment he was looked upon as a possible world beater. This opinion was strengthened when he easily outpointed Dominick McCaffrey in a four round contest in Brooklyn two months later. On May 30, 1891, Corbett and Peter Jackson fought a 61 round draw in San Francisco, and the men were so evenly matched that both were perfectly willing to break even. Seventeen months later Corbett defeated Sullivan with such ease that the sporting world was fairly paralyzed with amazement.



BILLY DELANEY. HARRY MASON.
HARRY DARRIN. J. E. T. BOWDEN.

Mitchell was born in Birmingham, England, of Irish parents, in 1861. When only 17 years of age, he made his debut in the ring, defeating Bob Cunningham in 50 minutes. His next notable contest was a draw with Bill Kennedy, then lightweight champion. Several other men of note at the time were vanquished, and in 1881 Mitchell fought a draw with Jack Burke. The men met again not long thereafter, and another draw resulted. In 1883 Mitchell defeated Mike Cleary and fought Sullivan at Madison Square Garden, as heretofore described. In 1884 he boxed a draw with Jake Kilrain, bested Billy Edwards and was declared outpointed in a four round bout with Dominick McCaffrey. Since then Mitchell has fought draws with Patsy Cardiff, Jack Burke and John L. Sullivan, and bested Jem Mace. Mitchell's battle with Sullivan lasted 39 rounds. Mitchell's tactics of keeping away prolonged the battle to 3 hours 11 minutes.

On form Corbett should win the coming battle, but form has played so many tricks on the ring's talent in the past few years that predictions based on it and backed by the American dollar have not proved particularly profitable. The writer distinctly remembers the howl of derision that greeted his statement that he believed Corbett might defeat Sullivan, and who has forgotten that 4 to 1 were offered on the big fellow at the ringside? The talent backed Jack Dempsey, but Fitzsimmons easily bested him. They considered Ed Smith an easy mark for Joe Goddard, but the Barrier champion was beaten. They backed Frank P. Slavin against Peter Jackson, and their favorite was out in 10 rounds. These and many other similar instances show that, form or no form, one can never tell how a fight will end until it is over.

EARLE H. EATON.

A Plea.

"Have you anything to say before we eat you?" said the king of the Cannibal isles to a Boston missionary.

"I have," was the reply. "I want to talk to you awhile on the advantages of a vegetarian diet."—Harper's Bazar.

Must Be.

Clara—There's no doubt but what Mr. Calloway is blindly in love with you.

Maude—What makes you think so?

Clara—He told me the other day he thought you dressed in such good taste.—Cloak Review.

Made Her Cry.

Mrs. Nuwed—Here's a lovely necktie I've made you, love.

Nuwed—Why, my dear! How did you know I was going to the masquerade ball?—Puck.

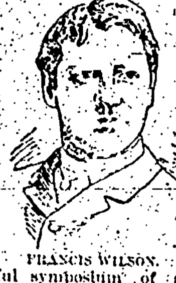
A COMEDIAN'S HOUSE.

HOW FRANCIS WILSON LIVES AT HIS HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.

The Actor Has a Fine Collection of Relics Gathered From Many Lands—His Interesting Children and Their Handsome Miniature Playhouse.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The theater in which Mr. Francis Wilson plays the role of husband and father is called "The Orchard." It is a big, rambling house, standing upon a rise of ground on tiptoe, as it were, peering and squinting with its great glass eyes over the treetops at the landscape bordering Long Island sound.

Here, in a quiet corner of quaint old New Rochelle, the famous comedian throws off the mask of the chattering and rollicking Cadeau and appears in his real character—the serious and earnest scholar and philosopher. And he who seeks Mr. Wilson in his private life with the expectation of securing material for a book of "gags" will be most agreeably disappointed. The exterior of the house is a delightful symposium of architectural afterthoughts, while inside it is a veritable museum containing a lavish profusion of precious relics gathered by the actor from many lands. In his "den" I found the Lion Tamer looking over a little stack of the latest books which had just arrived from the publishers.



FRANCIS WILSON.

The bookcases in the "den" groan under accumulations of the finest editions of works in English, French and German, for their versatile owner has mastered other languages besides his own. A broad stained glass window mellows the light, and a capacious window seat is smothered beneath a confusion of books and works of art representing the educational life of the actor.

One passenger at least never fails to alight from the midnight train at New Rochelle, for Mr. Wilson returns to his "den" every night immediately after the performance when he is playing in New York. Here, in his quiet and scholarly retreat, while his neighbors sleep, the actor has coffee served with "two lumps," and then, drawing the student lamp nearer, drops back through the centuries to enjoy the companionship of his favorite Plato or of his beloved Horace oftentimes till dawn.

Socially, however, Mr. Wilson is a bon vivant and a good story teller. A letter to him from Edwin Booth especially praises his stage work for its entire "freedom from effort," and the friends of the clever comedian know that he is as equally free from effort "off the stage." In all he does there are a peculiar energy and a boylike enthusiasm that are contagious. At home he is indeed a Merry Monarch, though he does not reign alone, for in the living rooms the arrangement of the furniture, bric-a-brac and dainties betoken a wifely and motherly presence.

With so luxurious a home Mr. Wilson must be wealthy. His wealth is, in fact, represented by six figures, while it is understood that he is reaping about $80,000 annually. And he is wealthy because he is a thorough business man.

We left the house together, Mr. Wilson having volunteered to accompany me a short distance down the road. He had set a slouch hat carelessly on his head, and this, together with his jaunty suit of steel corduroy, made him a picturesque figure.

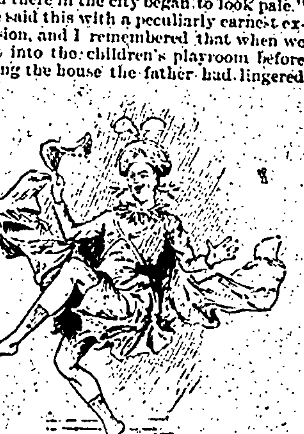
"Yes, if every actor would live in or near New York, he would save money, enjoy better health and have more time to spend with his family."

He said this as he paused to caress a dignified St. Bernard. His dogs and his horses, by the way, are all thoroughbreds, and every year he sends to the county fair more than one splendid specimen of cattle, not to mention fowls and fruit, from his own "Orchard."

"Here," he continued as he saluted a neighboring farmer fraternally—"here I spend the five months intervening between my seasons, as well as every hour during the season which I can spare from the theater.

"How did I come to choose this spot? It was this way: New York is the Mecca of the theatrical profession. Every actor from the super up to the star spends most of his time in the metropolis. Appreciating this fact in connection with the ambition which I had long entertained of living in the country, I resolved to build my nest within half an hour of the city, and accordingly after a long search I selected this site. And besides, the children, you know"—here he paused to allow his little daughter Frances to overtake us—"the children, you know, down there in the city began to look pale."

He said this with a peculiarly earnest expression, and I remembered that when we went into the children's playroom before leaving the house the father had lingered thoughtfully, as though it was good to be there, and had seemed reluctant to come away. His children, Frances and Adelaide, are laying the cornerstone of their education at home, and the nimble father romps and bounces about with them through sheer love of it.



FRANCIS WILSON IN COSTUME.

He has turned the attic into a little theater for their amusement. It is gorgeously decorated in white and gold in the style of Louis XV, with a stage at one end with footand side lights and scenery, and here he and the little ones have more than once entertained an audience of 150.

He is a man with a heart. The last I saw of him as I turned a bend in the road he was slowly retracing his steps toward the house, holding the hand of little Frances.

GILSON WILLETS.

A New Ice Sleigh.

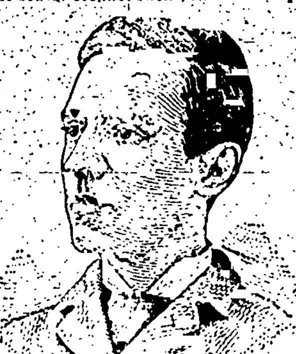
One of the winter novelties thus far announced is the sulky sleigh. It weighs 30 pounds, just about the weight of a bicycle. It is made of steel and hickory. The braces are all of forged steel, tempered by hand; the arches are of the best western hickory, bent by hand. The spans or arches that support the driver are divided and lined with hand tempered steel the entire length from center of top to runners. The forging is so made that the steel is tapered gradually from a very thin piece to three-quarters of an inch in the center of the truss. This secures all possible lightness, at the same time making the sleigh able to bear the necessary weight. The shafts are similar to those of an ordinary track sulky. The seat is the same and is so attached as to do away with a large part of the horse motion, yet allow the runners to bear easily on the snow. The point of attachment is half way between the runner and the seat, and the draft is very similar to a trotting sleigh.

The riding qualities are about the same as in the ordinary track sulky, and the track motion is about the same. The horse is hooked back as close to the driver as in the new style pneumatic sulky, and the seat is as high from the ground, so that the driver can see ahead.

CHESS PLAYER HARRY PILLSBURY.

The Boston Boy Seems to Have Championship Material In Him.

The recent chessmasters' tournament in New York city demonstrated that Harry N. Pillsbury, Boston's boy chess player, is a very formidable aspirant for the championship of the land of the free and the home of the brave. He met such well known experts as Albin, Delmar, Showalter, Hodges, Ettlinger, D. Baird, J. Baird, Halpern and Hanham, and won seven out of nine games.



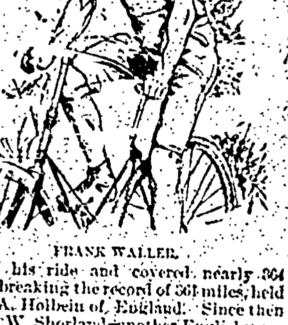
HARRY N. PILLSBURY.

Pillsbury is a native of Somerville, Mass., and is only 21 years of age. Five years ago he took up the study of chess and was soon able to defeat the best players in Boston. In practice games he easily worsted such noted professionals as Walbrodt and Schottlander, and even defeated the great William Steinitz on even terms in a contest where the champion was playing a number of simultaneous games. On another occasion Champion Steinitz conceded Pillsbury the odds of pawn and move and was beaten two out of three games. As a blindfold player Pillsbury has done such clever work that he has won the sobriquet "Morphy of the North." He was victorious in seven out of eight simultaneous blindfold games against eight of Boston's best players and has given other remarkable exhibitions. His recent victory in the metropolis, however, is the most notable performance yet placed to his credit.

Twenty-four Hour Champion Waller.

Frank Waller, the wheelman who made a new 24 hour indoor record in the six-days' bicycle race in New York, has been a prominent long distance amateur for several years past, and the recent six days' contest was his first professional venture. Waller reeled off 401 8-10 miles in the first 24 hours of the race. William Martin, winner of the race two years ago, made 317 6-10 miles in the same time.

Waller first attracted public attention in 1892, when he made a new world's 24 hour record in San Francisco. He ate doughnuts during his ride and covered nearly 364 miles, breaking the record of 361 miles, held by M. A. Holbein of England. Since then Frank W. Shorland, another Englishman, has made a far more creditable performance on the road than Waller's new indoor mark. Shorland has wheeled 413 miles and 1,215 yards in 24 hours.



FRANK WALLER.

Waller was born in Munich 31 years ago and came to America in 1883. He speaks broken English, and on account of his speed and his descent is called the "Flying Dutchman." At 25 miles Waller has few equals, and he has displayed remarkable speed and endurance in his races at longer distances. He has only been riding a wheel about three years, but he has already won a worldwide reputation because of his swiftness and staying powers.

A POOR SUBSTITUTE for a well-known medicine pays more profit to a dealer, when he sells it. That's the reason he annoys you with his claim that it is "just as good." And that is one reason why every woman who wants Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription should go to a *reliable* dealer.

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No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	3.05 am	3.10
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake	11.00 am	11.10
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No. 6 Denver to Chicago	8.35 pm	8.45

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule tr between Denver and Chicago without cha Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, libr smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Con at La Junta for New Mexico and Califor and at Burrton, Kan., with train from St. L via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, an Newton, Kan., for Galveston, Tex.

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City Ticket Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

All mails close 15 minutes before trains leav depots.

15 minutes running time allowed between d pots and postoffice for incoming mails.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North bound—
Train No. 2, 7.22 am   Train No. 10, 2.53 pm
Train No. 12, 10.45 am   Train No. 4, 9.00 pm
South and West bound—
Train No. 1, 11.00 am   Train No. 9, 4.30 pm
Train No. 3, 10.18 pm
Arrive from the North and East—
Train No. 1, 10.35 am   Train No. 9, 4.25 pm
Train No. 3, 10.13 pm
Arrive from the South and West—
Train No. 2, 7.17 am   Train No. 4, 9.04 pm
Train No. 12, 10.41 am

COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

West bound .... Train No. 5, 10.31 am
From the West .... Train No. 6, 8.15 pm

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

South and East bound—
Train No. 8, 3.10 am   Train No. 6, 8.40 pm
From the South—
Train No. 7, 1.15 am   Train No. 637, 2.40 pm

C. R. I. & P. R. R.

East bound—
Train No. 16, 8.05 am   Train No. 6, 9.15 pm
From the East—
Train No. 5, 8.35 am   Train No. 15, 6.30 pm

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

For Ft. Worth and the South—
Train No. 20 .... 11.25 am
For Denver and the West—
Train No. 22 .... 2.40 pm
From Ft. Worth and the South—
Train No. 21 .... 3.40 pm
From Denver and the West—
Train No. 19 .... 12.20 pm

DENVER—D. & R. G. R. R.

To Denver—
Train No. 2, 7.22 am   Train No. 10, 2.53 pm
Train No. 12, 10.45 am
From Denver—
Train No. 1, 10.35 am   Train No. 9, 4.25 pm
Train No. 3, 10.14 pm

COLORADO CITY AND MANITOU.

To Colorado City and Manitou—
D & R G   Tr. 33, 7.21 am   Train 10, 4.10 pm
Midland   Tr. 5, 10.35 am
From Colorado City and Manitou—
D & R G   Tr. 36, 10.26 am   Train 9, 4.25 pm
Midland   Train 6, 8.20 pm

DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE.

In raising a family of nine children, my only remedy for Coughs, Colds and Croup was onion syrup. It is just as effective to-day as it was forty years ago. Now my grandchildren take Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup which is already prepared and more pleasant to the taste. Sold everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents. Take no substitute for it. There's nothing so good.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

RIO GRANDE

7:22 morning train lands you in Denver at 9:30 o'clock. You can have all day in Denver, and return leaving there at 1:45 p. m., 4 p. m., 7:25 p. m., every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.